# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## Summary of News.

*Monday, 18th May.*

A VERY useful occupation has now been found for blind women—a work in many ways eminently suitable for them—*viz.*, that of masseuses, or medical shampooers. As is well-known, the sense of touch in the blind is particularly acute, and in massage this is very important. A well-known doctor has trained the first blind masseuse, Miss Annie Chamberlain, and with such success that two more blind girls are now being taught.

IT may not be generally known that Captain Verney was one of the shining lights of the Vigilance Society for the Protection of Women and Children, the institution which set on foot the investigation that led to the arrest and conviction of the ex-hon. member for North Bucks. It is doubtful, though, whether Captain Verney interested himself keenly in this particular inquiry. Another delightful discovery has been made in London. Lady Henry Sommerset, President of the English-women's Temperance Society, owns two public-houses!"—*Figaro*.

A FRIGHTFUL accident has happened during live shell practice at Simla. A shell fired across country fell without exploding. Two boys picked it up and carried it home to their village in Dahmi. Curiosity was aroused, and two men began to open it, when it exploded and killed two men and one woman, and mortally wounded the two boys and another woman.

THE Siamese have completed their railway surveys as far as the town of Chiengsen, and have even aligned the railway through the jungle. Their surveyors have been three years at this work. Chiengsen is one of the most important trade centres in Indo-China.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says that the Chinese Government is negotiating with the British for the purpose of arriving at some settlement of the frontier between Burma and China.

A proclamation appears [illegible] announcing a British protectorate over Nyassaland in the London *Gazette*.

THE London papers publish articles discussing the official despatches which were laid before Parliament. The *Times* blames the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, for his unwise overconfidence. It acquits the Indian Government and British officials of any deliberate high sign of treachery, but says that Mr. Quinton's plan for arresting the Senapati was neither the most honest nor the safest, and was wanting in that frankness and boldness which constitute our moral strength in India. The *Standard* declines to apportion blame in such a delicate and perplexed question. The *Daily News* exonerates Mr. Quinton, who, it says, merely obeyed the orders for which the Government of India are answerable. The *Morning Post* supports the Indian Government and the action of Mr. Quinton, and adds that talk of treachery in the matter is absurd.

THE death is announced of Mr. Long, the celebrated painter, from pneumonia following upon an attack of influenza.

A COMPARISON of the results of the pearl fishery which has just closed in Ceylon with the figures for the last hundred years shows that the present season has been more productive than any since 1814. In this latter year the receipts amounted to a little over ten lakhs, of rupees; in 1797 they exceeded eleven lakhs, and in 1798, which is still the record year in the history of the Ceylon pearl fisheries, they reached fourteen lakhs. Altogether in the course of ninety-six years the British Government in Ceylon has netted nearly Rs. 1,40,00,000 from this source.

THE Ministerial promise to give free education in Great Britain is still exciting much opposition among the party which call themselves New Radicals, and also among those styled by their opponents as Ultra-Conservatives. The latter find a mouthpiece in Mr. Howorth, M. P., who complains that free education is merely meant as a bribe to the Radicals, and is given without consulting the rank and file of the Conservative party, who have been hitherto accustomed to object to the principle.

*Tuesday, 19th May.*

NEW YORK has been horrified by a murder which is believed to be the work of Jack the Ripper. Several arrests have been made. The latest arrest is believed to be the murderer, but he is said by the doctors to be a maniac.

GHASITA, the notorious dacoit, was executed at Meerut on Monday morning. Owing to certain statements made by him, the police are on the track of his associates in the Munsoorpur dacoity case.

A EUROPEAN by the name of A. Houghton, was recently arrested in Calcutta, and has been taken to Madras on a charge of forging the name of Mr. Wilson, Engineer of the S. S. *Nawab*. It would appear that Houghton and Mr. Wilson were in-patients of the General Hospital at Madras, and during their stay became intimately acquainted with each other. Houghton induced Mr. Wilson to lend him Rs. 4 with a promise of returning the amount. With this money he is said to have telegraphed to Mr. Wilson's parents at Calcutta by forging his name, and thereby obtained surreptitiously the sum of Rs. 50. As no acknowledgment was forthcoming for the money sent, suspicion arose, and on Mr. Wilson's parents telegraphing to him to know if the money was received, the forgery was at once discovered.

THE death is announced of Lord Edward Cavendish from influenza.

THERE is said to be a widespread distrust in certain parts of Madras of the Government relief works, which have been instituted to afford subsistence to the starving pariah. In one village the inhabitants, although dying by inches, refuse point blank to accept this means of relief, on the ground that those who went away to the works in the last famine never returned, and that they prefer to starve, if necessary, in their own homes. In the accounts of the prevailing famine submitted to the Madras Government by the Collectors of the distressed districts there are not a few passages which tell of heroic sacrifice and uncomplaining endurance on the part of the stricken people.

A SYNDICATE of millionaires has been formed at New York. The special object in view is to establish factories for the production of everything. They have bought an immense estate at May's Landing, New Jersey, and they invite the best manufacturers of Great Britain to join. Several of these, it is said, are inclined to consent—in which case they would transfer their business to America.

THE following is the opinion of the Advocate-General, regarding the legality of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners at Howrah held on the 7th January, 1891:—I understand that at the Meeting of the 7th January, 1891, were present certain Commissioners who had not been elected, and this constituted the majority of them, and only six had been elected. I further understand that on the 20th December, 1890, all the former Commissioners both elected and appointed, were obliged to vacate their office, under Section 21 of the Act. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that, (1) the Meeting of 7th January, 1891, was not a proper Meeting, (2) that persons who had not the qualifications of Commissioners, had no right to vote, (3) the Resolutions passed at that Meeting have no legal validity. Although the date of the appointment of a Commissioner by the Government is not the actual day of his appointment, but relates back by Section 13 to the date of election, yet until a Commissioner has been appointed by Government he cannot simply on account of a subsequent appointment be held to be a Commissioner capable of acting as such before his appointment.

THE following anecdote of the Cardinal Newman is told by a London paper:—"He was once travelling, before his elevation to the Cardinalate, from Edgbaston to some station along the line, seated in a third-class carriage. A poor Irish woman sat opposite him. Dr. Newman was not one who gave much thought to his personal appearance, and his black clothes may have had threadbare and thoughtful, neglected look, his face wan and evidently suggested poverty and pinching to the heart of the daughter of the Imerald Isle, for as she was leaving the carriage she slipped a small coin into his hand, saying 'get yourself something to eat, my good man, you look tired and hungry.' The great Churchman prized that lovely gift more highly than many honors that were lavished upon him."

*Wednesday, 20th May.*

TEH Berlin *Post* repeats its statement that the Czar intends to visit Berlin in Angust next, and adds that since the unfriendly treatment of the Empress Frederick during her stay in Paris the Francophil sentiments of the Russian Court have sensibly decreased. The Czar, it adds, expressed the greatest indignation at the demonstrations of the Paris leaguers, being the more indignant because, during the Emprees Frederick's stay at Copenhagen two years ago, the most friendly relations were established between the Czar and the Empress.

Sir Morell Mackenzie writes in the *National Review*:—"The experienced eye can often read a man's trade in the peculiarities of his muscular development. Muscular specialism, in fact, leaves its mark on the body as clearly as intellectual specialism, when not corrected by general culture, does on the mind. It is the frequent contraction of the muscles, even more than the force employed, that produces such remarkable effects, and the musical conductor's biceps is developed by the light rod he wields as certainly as the black smith's by his hammer. Exercise not only causes an increase in the size of the muscles but betters the quality of their tissue. The fibres gain in elasticity as well as in strength, and become at once freer and more accurate in their action; they are less easily fatigued, and recover their tone more quickly. In a word, the functional efficiency as well as the structure of muscle is improved by exercise, and as Hemholtz has pointed out, practice creates *a habit* whereby in any given act only the muscles necessary for the required movements contract. The maximum of work is done with the minimum expenditure of energy.

THE *general* effects of exercise are produced mainly through the agency of the heart and lungs. The stress of violent exertion, as everyone knows, makes the breathing [illegible] rapid, and the beat of the heart quicker and stronger, than under ordinary conditions. The greater rapidity of respiration means that more oxygen is taken into the lungs, and therefore more blood is cleansed of the Physiological sewage thrown into it by the tissues through which it has passed in its circulation through the body; while by the increased activity of the heart this purified blood is distributed in greater [illegible] to every part of the economy. The lungs abundance [illegible] share in the good effects [illegible] and the heart themselves [illegible] exercise, and thus become still more able to do their appointed work, the chest grows more capacious, the lungs larger and more elastic, the heart firmer in structure and more vigorous in action. The little muscles which encircle the stomach and the intestinal tube are quickened into greater activity, while their contractile power is increased, a matter which, trifling as it may seem, is of incalculable importance for the health of the mind as well as of the body.

IN a circular dated 30th April 1891, the Local Government of the Punjab has invited the attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Province to Chief Court Judicial Circular No. XLIII regarding the extradition of criminals and foreign jurisdiction, and in particular to that portion of it which set forth the arrangement at present existing between the British Government and Kashmir State. The rules hitherto prevalent between that State and the British Government were those contained in the Chief Commissioner's Vernacular Proceeding of 28th May published for general information in the *Punjab Gazette* of December 1858. The Government of India has now abrogated the above rule and has instructed the Resident to inform His Highness the Maharajah, that further reference to those rules would now be impracticable, and that in future the Kashmir Darbar will be expected to comply with all requisitions made by the British authorities for the extradition of persons charged with having committed within British territory any of the offences specified in schedule of Act XXI of 1879, the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act. Hence forth, therefore, extradition cases with Kashmir will be governed by the Act and not by the rules of 1856. This, however, does not prevent complainants and others from taking steps to secure the immediate arrest of an offender in Kashmir as a preliminary to the extradition.—*Tribune*.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made in regard to the Presidency of the Rampur Council, rendered vacant by the murder of General Azim-ud-din.

*Thursday, 21st May.*

AT a meeting of the Vaidya Mandal held the other day, says the *Bombay Gazette*, Vaidya Prabhuram Jaiwanram gave an interesting and instructive lecture on the art of surgery as known to the ancient Hindus. During his discourse the lecturer showed what similarity there was between the instruments mentioned in the old medical works and those now used in practice. By this he proved that the Aryans had very good surgical knowledge, and had studied the science very carefully He classified the instruments according to the old system, and then gave a detailed description of each part. Vaidya Manishankar Nitalji expressed satisfaction at the encouragement thus given to native medicine. After several gentlemen had expressed their views on the subject, the president said that the lecturer has clearly proved how groundless is the belief that the ancient Hindus had no knowledge whatsoever of surgery. Still it was true that the modern native vaidyas paid much less attention to the science than the ancients. The reason of this might be sought in religious obstructions, and thus a scanty knowledge of anatomy. He further said that when Alexander the Great invaded India he called together the learned vaidyas and gave them works to translate in his language. Thus the science fell into the hands of the Greeks, various European nations, and lastly in the hands of the English.

BUDDHISM has been attracting some attention inParis of late ; and the interest has naturally been heightened by the establishment of Mr. Guimet's museum, which is quite unique in its way, and probably the most complete Buddhist collection in Europe. Lately two Japanese Buddhist priests, " doing " Europe, passed through Paris, and impressed by the completeness of the museum, conceived the idea of temporarily converting it into a Buddhist temple to commemorate some festival of their faith. The two priests propose to visit London soon.

SIAM is now added to the list of countries in parcels-post communication with India, but for the present, parcels will be forwarded only to Bangkok. The rate for each pound, or fraction of a pound, is eight annas.

LADY DUFFERIN, who is staying with her daughter and Mr. Munro-Fergusson, writes the *World*, is looking younger than ever, and in the best of spirits. She presents her youngest daughter, Lady Victoria, at the first drawing Room. She will remain in London all the season, and Lord Dufferin will join her later. Lady Dufferin is so much encouraged by the success of her Indian journal that she is going to publish the journal, she kept in Canada.

INTERESTING particulars of Field Marshal Von Moltke's last moments have been published this w[illegible]. He was in his usual health on Frida[illegible]week. He attended the Upper Ch[illegible]y morning, 1st May, and at[illegible]pper Chamber of the Prusian Diet. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that on returning home he continued the routine of his daily life and partook of dinner in his family circle at five o'clock. He read, played whist, and drank tea. Von Moltke, who was always a great whist player, had special luck in his last rubber, his partner, who usually held bad cards, was also more fortunate on Friday evening, while the Field Marshal himself was in high spirits. " Now we have them ! " he sai[illegible]sm ingly as he played his last hand. He complained during the course of the game of asthmatic uneasiness, but as he was subject periodically to this complaint in his later years, he neither paid much attention to it himself, nor were his relatives influenced by any apprehension of sickness or danger. He spoke of pains in the region of the stomach, which he attributed jokingly to have taken too much cake with his tea. Whist being concluded about half-past nine o'clock, the whole party entered the music chamber. One of the gentlemen played a favourite melody of the Field Marshal. The latter was noticed to fold his hands on his knees and drop his head, but he drew himself up again. Almost immediately afterwards he rose and walked out of the room. Major Von Moltke, his nephew and Aide-de-Camp, imagining something wrong, followed his uncle, and asked him if he were feeling ill, and if he could do anything for him. The Field Marshal turned and said " *Wie ?* " meaning " What do you say ? " He immediately put his hand to his forehead, his head then sank gradually, and a few groans proceeded from the dying Count as he was supported by his nephew, who, with assistance, conveyed him to his bed-room and placed him on the bed. Here Von Moltke breathed deeply two or three times, stretched himself out, and expired quietly and painlessly about a quarter to ten o'clock in the arms of Major Von Moltke and his wife.

DURING the last year, 114 Factories came under the operation of the Indian Factories Act in Bengal *viz.*, 4 in the Patna Division, 2 in the Bhaugulpore Division, 3 in the Rajshahye Division, 24 in Dacca, 41 in the 24 Pergunnahs, 7 in Calcutta, 32 in the Burdwan Division, and 1 in Kattack.

*Friday, 22nd May.*

A RESOLUTION has been published in the *Gazette of India* elucidating a provision in the rules for appointments to the Secretariat clerkships that the examination of candidates for the Secretariat clerical service at Allahabad shall be confined to persons domiciled in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, and that at Lahore to persons domiciled in the Punjab and Beluchistan. As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the meaning of the term domiciled in the paragraph just referred to, the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable to explain that the word is used in its ordinary legal sense, and consequently that no person can be considered to be domiciled in any of the provinces enumerated unless he has fixed the habitation of himself and his family in that province, not for a mere special or temporary purpose but with the intention of making it his permanent home. Candidates who desire to compete for vacancies offered for competition at Allahabad and Lahore will in future be required to prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners that they are domiciled in one of the provinces, permanent residence in which would entitle them to appear at either of those centres. Natives of Bengal who are temporary residents of, and not domiciled in, any of the provinces enumerated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of 3rd July 1888, will be permitted to present themselves at the examinations at Allahabad and Lahore, but they will be treated as competing for the vacancies offered at Calcutta, and not for those offered at Allahabad and Lahore. The Bengali is now effectually tabooed !

THE finances of the Calcutta University are not said to be in so bad a condition as one might imagine. During the official year ended on 31st March last, the total receipts aggregated Rs. 2,53,282-10-9, of which no less than Rs. 1,33,265 were from examination fees. The total disbursements, of which about Rs. 1,40,000 were given as remuneration to the examiners, aggregated Rs. 1,92,388-2-4, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 60-894-8-5

THE Queen has fixed Saturday, May 30, as the day upon which her birthday is to be officially " kept" in London so the Ministerial full-dress banquets will be given on the evening of that day, and Lady Salisbury will have a reception at the Foreign Office, at which all the members of the Royal Family who are in town will be present. Lord Salisbury is to give his dinner to the Prince of Wales and the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers in Arlington Street, and the Duke of Edinburgh will dine with Lord George Hamilton at the Admiralty, and the Duke of Connaught and Cam[illegible] [illegible] the Dukes of Connaught [illegible] bridge will be amongst the guests of Mr. Stanhope.

A STORY characteristic of railway travelling in Russia appears in the newspapers there. Two men, who had bribed the guard and were travelling without tickets, were of suddenly informed by him that the inspector was come and they must climb out on to the roof of the carriage. As there are hardly any railway bridges in Northern Russia (the country being so flat. and all crossings being on the level) this was not a dangerous procceding, and the men complied. The other occupants of the compartment were a lady and a child and there was no remark made. Presently the Inspector came, and finding that the child was ticketless, he attacked the mother in vigorous language and demanded payment. Whereupon, she said that it was unjust that her poor child should be paid for, while grown-up men were travelling free outside the carriage. The Inspector was of the same opinion when he looked out of the window, and discovered the travellers overhead.

AN extraordinary case has just been recorded by a surgeon. A patient, a man now aged forty-five, when only seven years old, put an ordinary pin in his mouth while playing to guard it from another child from whom he had taken it. While he was runing and laughing it was drawn into the larynx. Sharp pain was felt, which, however, soon passed off, and nothing more was thought of the pin, the man keeping in good health for twenty-four years after the accident. Symptoms of a nature pointing to consumption then developed. The man was troubled with constant cough and huskiness of voice, and nothing he tried gave him relief, although he was assured that his disease was not serious. After a fit of violent coughing one day a dark, hard object was expelled, which on examination proved to be the long lost and forgotten pin. The surgeon subsequently satisfied himself that the pin must have remained imbedded in the larynx ever since the accident—that is, for thirty-eight years. All the symptoms disappeared as soon the pin had been expelled.

THOUGH the Allahabad Water Works were opened on the 28th February, the water has not been distributed in the city yet. The contractors are blamed for the delay.

*Saturday, 23rd May.*

MR. O. T. BARROW, Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General Bengal, during Mr. Barrow's absence. Mr. R. N. Ray is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General, *vice* Mr. Kiernander.

SIR J. JOHNSTONE received the following telegram from the deposed Rajah of Manipur, now in Calcutta: —Language fails to express my sorrow for Manipur disaster and gratitude to you for opposing annexation. Myself and brothers have offered our services to Government. Declined thankfully. Let British nation know this.—(Signed) SURA CHANDRA SINGH.

AT a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. M. Berthelot and G. Andre contributed a paper on the proper odour of earth, in which they described their researches into the origin of the odour which is so noticeable in a garden after a shower of rain. The essential principle resides in an organic compound of the aromatic series, its odour being very penetrating and analogous to that of the camphors. The new principle, which is neither acid, alkali, nor a normal aldehyde, exists only in a very small proportion in mould.

THE total number of deaths in the town registered during the week ending 16th May was 173, against 208 and 191 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 90. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against none in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 16 respectively, against 81 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·8 per mille per annum, against 23·9, the mean of the last five years, The total number of deaths in the suburbs registered during the week ending 16th May was 161, against 136 and 125 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were 34 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 16 deaths from tetanus, against 13 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 56 and 18 respectively, against 59 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week [illegible] per mille per annum, against 40·6, the [illegible] per mille [illegible]ears. The general death-rate mean of the last five y[illegible]qual to 28·9. of the combined area is [illegible]e was an increase, as

IN the course of last year ther[illegible] in the number of compared with 1889, of over a lakh [illegible] The figures, umbrellas passing the Calcutta Customs. [illegible]888. however, were still below those of 1887 and [illegible] It is complained that, although the demand was fairly large, the rapid fluctuations in exchange sent down prices in some instant below actual cost. The trade is still confined almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, the imports from other countries amounting in value to only Rs. 380 against a total of over seventeen lakhs.

IT has long been under contemplation to erect a suitable building in the vicinity of Chowringhee for the accommodation of the Government School of Arts and the proposed Technical Institution. With this object the premises No. 29 Chowringhee Road have just been acquired by Government, from Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, for the sum of rupees one lakh and seventy thousand, and notice has been served on the occupiers, Messrs. F. Kapp & Co., Photograghers, to quit the premises with as little delay as possible.

IT is stated that some young ladies in London have by mutual agreement established a carrier-pigeon system of communication, and instead of posting letters to each other, they simply despatch them by their birds. Gradually the system may be put to other uses. The Post is not always very safe and love messengers have to be reared and taught could not doves be impressed into service for that would have more poetry in it.

THE English papers record the decision of an important point in adulteration law in the Queen's Bench Division. Some county Magistrates had convicted a grocer for selling butter that was not wholly the outcome of milk. The Court quashed the conviction on the ground that under the Act the person purchasing the suspected article of food must not be an ordinary private citizen, but a duly authorised officer. This judgment is certainly wonderful.

14,000 horses are said to be annually eaten in Paris, and half as many in Berlin and Vienna.



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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1891.

## ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

SILLY and mischievous attempts have been made in certain quarters to make political capital out of the unfortunate riot at Shambazar. They pretend to regard it as of a piece with the Benares riots and an outcome of the recent agitation in connection with the Age of Consent Bill. They go further and claim that Hindus and Mahomedans united together to oppose the constituted authorities and that the mosque business was only the necessary spark to set the fuel on fire, which had long been in train.

Suggestions like these may have an object. But it is an object with which no man in his senses can have the slightest sympathy considering, among other things, that our rulers are not exactly the people to be pursuaded to inaugurate a reign of law only by a reign of terror. King Mob may be, and as a matter of fact is, powerful in civilized Europe, where the Government is not alien. But any attempt at bullying the authorities into intimidation must be wholly infructuous where the maintenance of "prestige" is a question of life and death and where the unarmed masses have but poor chances against grape-shot and hard steel, which are not likely to be spared if the Police baton fails. The object of such bravado is, therefore, ridiculous and absurd, and to achieve it, it is improper to distort facts and to have recourse to deliberate misrepresentation. The Hindu dearly loves his religion and would die in its defence, and is commendably tolerant to others. But that is no reason why he should promote lawlessness or range himself on its side. The Shambazar riot was a piece of impudent lawlessness with which even right-thinking Mahomedans have no sympathy, and much less could the Hindu be expected to identify himself with it. There may or may not have been among the rioters restless Hindu *gundas*, always on the look out for any disturbance, and surely such unholy union cannot be glorified into a national compact in defence of the gods and one's religion. If Hindus other than hirelings had aught to do with the disturbance their conduct was as reprehensible as that of the Mahomedans and more.

As a matter of fact religion was not in danger as in Benares, where Government and the Municipality not only countenanced and determined upon the destruction of a Hindu temple, but had actually commenced it. It is absurd, therefore, to try to place the Benares and Shambazar riots on the same footing. In one case there was the amplest possible provocation; in the other there was not the shadow of any. True, a court of law in the ordinary course of things and in protection of private rights had ordered that the so-called mosque should be removed within fifteen days. But nothing further than this was done. The decree was not even drawn up, no office copy of it had been obtained, no execution had been, and in fact could be, applied for and the time to appeal against the Subordinate Judge's decision had not expired. Much less was Police aid invoked or granted in furtherance of the intended sacrilege, and of this the Mahomedans were as perfectly aware as any body else. Inspite of this they work themselves up into a frenzy on the merest apprehension, send out moulavis to different centres of Moslem faith, gather the roughs and scum of the city and suburbs far and wide, unfurl the prophet's banner and to the beat of the martial tom tom and warlike cries of *din din* proclaim a veritable Jehad against the kaffer, as if any occasion had arisen for adopting such extreme steps. They deliberately barricade the place, collect munitions of war in the shape of stones, bricks, balasts and lathis, and long before the Police appear on the scene take to maltreating inoffensive and harmless passers-by, for no better reason than they belonged to Babu Suresh Chunder Deb's nationality. All the provocation that the rioters could plead, was that they espied a gang of Municipal *dhangars* pass along the road to their work, whom they *mistook* to be Suresh Babu's men, charged with the demolition of the mosque. The *dhangars* were all mercilessly beaten, though they disclaimed all connection with the Babu. The few police men present remonstrated and themselves got beaten for their pains and had to take shelter in the Mitter's house in the neighbourhood, wherefore the rioters attacked the house and tried to force an entrance in search of the supposed Suresh Babu and the Police. They were not dissuaded from their nefarious attempt till the Moulavi, who was on friendly terms with his neighbours, with Koran in hand appealed to them to desist. Next they got hold of the nephew of one of the pleaders of the plaintiff, beat him to an inch of death, rolled him down into an adjacent tank, pelted him each time he raised his head and did not give up their pastime till the Moulvi interfered again. They went the extent of cudgelling old women returning from their bath in the Ganges, indulged in all conceivable pranks of a mischievous and criminal character and threatened to loot the neighbourhood. And yet the Police are blamed as originating the riot by their officious interference, and it is alleged that the mob would have spent its fury by breaking a few stray heads and would have dispersed towards the evening if no body came in their way. The Police certainly did not and could not understand that to be their duty, whether the mob consisted of Hindus, Musulmans or Christians, and it they are to be blamed it must be for not taking earlier precautions, for not mustering in strong force betimes and dispersing the assembly as it gathered, and for not calling *in* the Military early, if they saw any necessity for it. There would have been less injury and less bloodshed, perhaps, if these prompt measures were adopted. Law and order must be maintained at any cost and a frenzied mob of 2000 and over, fully armed in their way, could not be tolerated in the heart of the town in the hope that they might come to their senses by and by and would see the folly of their action. Such pacific beatitude may well befit Theosophy, but is ruinous to all administration. Mr. Lambert who could have crushed the movement in no time did not in the first instance take extreme steps but sent his Inspectors and Superintendents unarmed to parley with the mob and to assure them that there was no intention to wound their religious feeling or to injure the *musjid*. We repeat, the Police erred on the side of clemency, and are not to be abused for officious interference where they had no business to be. All possible opportunities were given to the mob to disperse and all assurances to pacify them. They would not, however, be pacified and attacked the messengers of peace and prostrated them senseless on the ground and triumphed in their victory. The Police *still* did not adopt extreme measures, but tried to disperse the crowd unarmed and without doing them unnecessary violence. This in fact they were incapable of doing with their batons, which pitted against *garans*, *bamboos* and *lathies* could not be not of much avail. The constables had for the greater part of the day strict orders to act entirely on the defensive and disperse the crowd without doing violence to the people. This was an impossibility and the Police were repeatedly beaten back and repelled and thus they came to number many among those who were seriously injured in the affray. It was only when matters reached a crisis, that the flank movement, for which Mr. Lambert and his subordinates have been most deservedly praised, was hit upon, and *lathies* were procured. A simultaneous attack was then made, which may not have proved very successful either, but for the report that the Buffs with 40 rounds of ball ammunition to the man, were not far off. As for the lament of the *Indian Daily News* regarding absence of heads of Government from the metropolis and consequent inability of the Military, to do anything in case of need, it is all moon-shine. Mr. Lambert and his Deputy are invested with magisterial powers and can and did call in the military. Besides, the military can always act of their own motion in case of necessity.

## ITS LESSONS.

It would have been wiser certainly for Babu Suresh Chunder Deb to have compromised the matter when he found there was so much opposition. And a compromise has now been brought about through the good offices of persons in authority. As we have noticed in another column, the land has been re-purchased by the Mahomedans. The question of principles, however yet remains unchallenged, for it is preposterous to claim religious privileges on behalf of any erections surreptitiously built and without the owner's knowledge or permission. You cannot claim permanent tenure where none was ever conferred or was intended to be. It is stated that the so-called *musjid* was in existence for a quarter of a century, while others take it back to 1872 or thereabouts. Others, however, who know much better, say that the present structure was the result of night-work three weeks before the date of the decree and got up expressly for the purpose of thwarting the object of the decree, which it was felt could not but be made. The surveyor who made plans of the property on the occasion of partition among the Nandanbagan Mitters to whom it originally belonged, declares that it was not in existence when he surveyed the place and that was not long ago either. The Sub-Judge gave the decree according to evidence and the decree was never impeached.

With characteristic consistency the *Englishman* condemns the rioters and in the same breath insinuates that the Sub-Judge's judgment would not have been what it was if the defendant was a Hindu or if a Hindu temple was concerned. This is gross contempt of Court, and the *Statesman* justly regards this unwarrantable imputation of partiality as of a piece with the notorious Taylor case which brought the Hare Street sage to grief and his senses. If a Hindu unlawfully, without permission and to the detriment of his landlord's private rights, built a temple it would be as much liable to demolition as any church or mosque, and as a matter of fact such an unauthorised church in the Santhal Pergunnas has been ordered to be removed, unless, of course, the missionaries are prepared to better their title in the same way as the Mahomedans have done. Mr. Rampini, the District Judge of Alipur, expressly called for the records of the case to see if anything was wrong, and he was content that the judgment was sound. If it was faulty it was capable of appeal and a fraction of the thirty-five thousand rupees, said to have been raised by the Mahomedans, could be very profitably and usefully spent on it. What, however, are the facts of the case? We are informed by a gentleman who was in the case, that not a tittle of evidence was given to show that the so-called mosque was a long-standing and properly dedicated religious edifice and not a Mussulman came forward to depose that he, as a member of the community and as of right, used to say his prayers there, or that it was built by public subscription. A few of the friends, relatives or guests of the tenant might congregate for religious purposes off and on, as is done in every household, whether Hindu or Mussulman, with any pretensions to religion. But such use of a place, particularly if unauthorised, would not constitute it a temple or mosque, for it would be an invasion and trampling of private rights which no law could tolerate or support. And if pretensions like these are encouraged, one does not know where the troubles of Government or the people would end.

But that is neither here nor there, as the compromise has been effected and demolition of the place is to be prevented thereby. An absurd *canard* was set afloat that the Government was going to acquire the land and make it over to the Mussulmans, and the name of a high Government official, himself a Mahomedan, was mentioned in this connection as the bearer of the message. Another equally absurd report was that Mr. Rampini had, at the instance of the

High Court or the Presidency Commissioner, come down upon the Sub-Judge for his mistake and had stopped the issue of office copy of the decree to the plaintiff for the purposes of execution. The fact was, as stated above, that Mr. Rampini had the records before him when the copy was applied for, wherefore the *amlas* could not prepare or compare the copy. Predication of such weakness on the part of Government or its officers is derogatory to all concerned and raises false hopes and expectations, which, when unrealized, as they are bound to be, become fruitful sources of further and more extensive mischief.

And renewal of disturbance was expected throughout the week, particularly on Friday, when a big meeting was to have been held for raising subscriptions, and on Monday when the *Madar* festival was celebrated. Parties of Mahomedans from Cawnpur, Dinapur Benares, Lucknow and other places are said to have been telegraphed for and to have arrived in small detachments to reinforce the insurgents. The Police and Military were, however, on the alert and the place was strongly guarded. The place has naturally acquired sanctity in the eyes of the faithful, who have been flocking there night and day and have been offering prayers and holding festivals, to which the Police very properly offered no objection so long as the crowd continued well-behaved. Objection was, however, taken when the body of Amir, one of the ring-leaders, who is regarded as a martyr having died in the scuffle, was attempted to be interred on the spot. The crowd did not succeed in their object and the corpse was buried in Maniktollah in the usual way. Deaths have since taken place of rioters in hospital, but the funerals fortunately led to no further disturbances.

We cannot help feeling sympathy with the poor misguided victims of the wretched affair. The real ringleaders and those who took the most active and prominent part in the riot, including thirty-six *Sidi Gundas* who committed the greatest havoc with their loaded clubs, have according to an eye witness, who watched the proceedings from a neighbouring house top, succeeded in making good their escape as soon as they perceived that their position would be no longer tenable. The less active and agile were arrested and there are reasons to believe that among the prisoners there is a number of innocent by-standers who took little or no part in the affray. For example, the syce of a Hindu gentleman who accompanied his master and was looking on, is said to have been arrested along with others. His case has been represented to the authorities and there ought to be little difficulty in establishing the innocence of persons of this description, as the prisoners are all defended. It is also stated that Amir, the man who died in hospital and who is put down as one of the ring-leaders, according to some eye-witnesses, took no active part in the affray, but supplied the insurgents with food, water and other necessaries as they were fighting. He is also credited to have prevented the looting of the Mitter's house, as we have stated above. Alyar, the defendant in Suresh Babu's suit and the tenant of the land in dispute, is also said to have tried to dissuade the rioters and given information of the impending disturbance to his pleader, with the result that his life was threatened and he absconded to avoid the disturbance as well as personal injury at the hands of his co-religionists. These statements must be taken at their worth, as no body can vouch for their truth. A contemporary and his correspondents lay serious charges against the Police of fatal assault on him after the arrest of Amir and of the looting of his house and the mosque and injuring his aged mother. These also are matters as to the truth of which no random statement can be any proof. We believe the Police as a body is incapable of such unworthy conduct, though smarting under injuries and wounds. In justice, however, to their good name, sifting enquiries as to these allegations ought to be held and their results published. We are sure Mr. Lambert will be the very first to take up the enquiry in the interest of the reputation of his Force. The Mahomedans are naturally excited over the affair and every concession should be made, for reconciling them to what has taken place, that is not inconsistent with the dignity of law and order. There is an impression abroad that this disturbance will place Musulmans still higher in Governmental favour and the loaves and fishes that came to them in plenty after the murders of Lord Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman, will increase appreciably in number. This may or may not be so, and it is useless to pursue reflections like these. We are persuaded that Government is incapable of pursuing any policy that may even in the remotest degree smack of weakness, and so far as the present case is concerned every effort will and must be made for bringing offenders to justice and for making any successful repetition of the disturbance impossible. Good government will otherwise be prejudiced and a premium will be put on rowdyism and lawlessness. What the moral or political effects of the demonstration may be, if there be any, we shall not pause to consider, for we decline to look upon the unfortunate affair in the light of a political event, a sign of the times, and so forth, as some of our contemporaries are inclined to do. We regard it as an independent though unfortunate incident, a mere riot by misguided people who did not know what they were about and we shall be content if order is restored, if it be not disturbed again and if the real offenders be brought to book.

## THE SEQUEL.

A STRONG body of European and native police was stationed at the scene of the riot throughout Saturday night, but there was no attempt at any further disturbance. About midnight on Saturday the rumour spread that the Cabulis would be induced to cause a disturbance on Sunday, and that they would be joined by the lascars and firemen of the steamers in port. It was stated that there would be a simultaneous riot in Chitpore in the vicinity of the Cabuli quarter and in Wellesley-Street, the lascar centre. The police were fully prepared for any outbreak in those quarters, but fortunately no disturbance occurred. The rumour then spread on Sunday that there would be fresh disturbances on Monday at the scene of Saturday's riot as it was a Mahomedan festival. Early in the morning, however, the military were out, a detachment of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry patrolled the streets, the European police were armed with guns loaded with buck shot, and the native constables were armed with clubs. The mob, which in the morning was very dense, gradually dispersed. A monster meeting was expected on Friday when further disturbances were apprehended. The Police were, however, ready at every point though not exactly on the spot and no demonstration was attempted.

Forty-one of the rioters were placed on their trial on Wednesday last, in batches of twenty and twenty-one. The disturbance having taken place outside the limits of Calcutta proper they are being tried by Mr. Inglis, the Joint-Magistrate of Alipur. Deaths having taken place as a result of the disturbance, the prisoners have been remanded to jail after recording preliminary evidence and the cases have been adjourned to the 27th instant for further evidence, as some of the material witnesses are wounded and still detained in hospital. The prosecution is being conducted by Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Government pleader of 24-Pergunnahs, and the defence by various members of the local bar. There is no truth in the report that the defence is in the hands of Messrs Evans and Jackson and that Mr. Pugh, the Standing Counsel, is appearing for the Crown though their services are likely to be engaged in the Sessions. Several rioters have been identified by the witnesses who were examined. The charge against them are as follows :—

(1) With being numbers of an unlawful assembly; (2) rioting armed with deadly weapons; (3) assaulting public officers while in the execution of their duty; (4) causing the death of a constable, thereby committing murder; (5) voluntarily causing hurt, and grievous hurt to public servants, and thereby deterring them from their duty.



It was apprehended that a rescue would be attempted, as a large number of excited Mahomedans were present in the Court compound. Steps were at once taken to put down any such attempt, and every thing passed off quietly. We are assured that there is no truth in the rumour that seven of those who were arrested on Saturday riot, escaped from police custody the same evening while being escorted to the lock-up in Lall-bazar.

The dispute is, however, fortunately over. We are credibly informed that the bone of contention has at last been removed. Mr. Kasim Ariff, a well-known silk-merchant of Amratollah Street, has purchased the site of the mosque from Babu Suresh Chunder Deb and will make it over to his co-religionists. We will also see a mosque built on the land. Babu Suresh Chunder has received only 4500 Rs., which is a moderate enough price considering that he himself paid 4000 Rs. for it and spent a considerable sum in litigation. All is well that ends well, and we hope we shall hear no more of this unfortunate affair.

A question has arisen in this connection as to arming of the Police or at least some portion of it. It has been proved dangerous for constables armed only with batons, which may be serviceable in close quarters, to approach an infuriated mob much better armed. The officers were all unarmed and the mounted men were practically useless. This should not be. That every constable should have a goodly lathi at the Thana to meet contingencies like this when a *halla* is called out, seems to be pretty certain, and it would be an advantage to have a properly constituted armed constabulary. Every mafussil station has such a contingent and Calcutta should not be without it. The consciousness that an armed host has to be met and repelled, would considerably weaken the fury of any mob and such a consciousness in the early hours of the morning of the day of disturbance would have proved particularly serviceable. Poorly armed, however, as the Police were they rendered splendid services for which no praise can be too high. We are glad to notice that most of the wounded men and officers are progressing favourably. Great sympathy is felt for Messrs. Sreenath Pal, Robertson and Merryman, who have beyond question deserved well of their fellow-citizens.

Riots are notoriously infectious, and it is lucky that another serious disturbance was averted on Tuesday. The Kamarhati Jute Mill employs 3000 labourers and it appears that Mr Reed, an employe of the mill, assaulted one of the workmen. The others struck work in a body and collected at the gate of the mill with the intention of assaulting Mr. Reed when he came out. Information was sent to the local thanna, and several native constables came, upon which the mob dispersed. There are many Mahomedans among the labourers and every precaution has to be taken to pacify them. Mahomedans in the various walks of life have struck work in and impending and threatened riots are reported from other parts of the country. At Hughly a grave is said to have been discovered while a tank was being dug and the local Musulmans, who claimed it to belong to a saint of theirs, mustered strong and threatened mischief, whereupon the owner wisely gave up the work. Such pretensions, successfully set up, will introduce complications of a new order regarding landed property everywhere in the country, which are likely to prove very troublesome, if not downright dangerous.

## THE MANIPUR DESPATCHES.

THOUGH kept somewhat too long in expectation, we have at last been favoured with the Government's own declaration of its policy in connection with Manipur. The despatches from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, bearing on that subject, have been published in the *Gazette of India*, and contain the full text of letters which passed between the ex-Maharaja of Manipur, Mr. Grimwood, the Political Agent, Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the Viceroy, during the period between the abdication of the ex-Maharaja in September last and the recent occupation of

Manipur by General Graham. We shall review these despatches in our columns to-day, and wish to begin by saying that their publication has not led us to alter our views already expressed about some of the important points of policy involved in the Manipur affair.

The first point to be discussed in the light of these Despatches is, how far the inteference of our Government with the Manipur State was justified *in principle*. A right decision of this question depends upon the issue, whether Manipur is an independent State, or is subject to the British Government. This issue has not been raised and decided in these despatches. We have only one isolated statement of collateral importance, that the State is subordinate to the Government of India. This is a mere dogmatic assertion, and we cannot accept it without strong and clear proof. There being in existence certain treaties distinctly recognising the independence of Manipur, we must have it shown *when* and *how* Manipur *constitutionally* became a dependent territory. It may be that the imbecility of the late Maharaja afforded occasions for the interference of our Government, as for example, in suppressing the several revolts under Barra Chamba, Wang Khairakpa, and Jogendro Singh. But all such acts of interference were at the request of the Maharaja, or at best with his consent, and cannot be held to have given the British Government any *absolute right* of interference, far less to have made the country dependent. Such a right to exist must be based upon a formal acknowledgment of British sovereignty by the Manipur Durbar, either contained in a treaty or declared in some other public way.

The next point is, how far that interference was *as a fact* justified. In one word, how far it was necessary under the circumstances of the case. We have the testimony of Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Quinton, the two men best able to judge of the situation, that the change of Government which occurred in Manipur in September last, was one decidedly for the better, and was accepted by the people. Mr. Grimwood writes on date 25th September:—"I have no doubt that the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be at any rate for a time beneficial to the country." "The Maharaja personally was popular, but he was a weak ruler, paid little attention to public business. He was not at all the person to keep order amongst his brothers. The Juvaraj, who, I hope, will be allowed to succeed to the *Guddee*, has the reputation of being much more active and business-like." Mr. Quinton writes on date 31st December: "The succession of the Juvaraj, who has been recognised as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office, the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted." Writing on the 9th February, he says: "The present Government has shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the Political Agent, and has, as already reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to Manipur Levy." "The question about the change of Government is one in which the people of the State have little interest and after all involves a mere family dispute; and *a visit from the Chief Commissioner and enquiries such as those suggested, must have the effect of unsettling men's minds and disturbing the tranquility which now prevails.*". It would appear from these quotations, that in the opinion of Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Quinton, there was no need for interference. Interference would be justifiable only at the ex-Maharaja's instance and under treaty-rights.

But the Government of India was not satisfied. Writing on the 21st of February, it says: "It is evident that the Juvaraj owes his present position, rather to the successful issue of his brother's insurrection, than to the authority of the British Government, and that the real power in the State is in the Senapati's hands. It would not be to the credit of the British power, any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself, that the Governor-General in Council should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case." There are four points in this despatch, and they are urged in justification of interference. 1st, the Government claims sole authority in the installation of kings on the Manipur *Guddee*; 2ndly, the Government claims to retain the "real power" over the State in its own hands; 3rdly, the Government is anxious to save its credit; 4thly, the Government is careful to save the interests of the Manipur people. The first two points we shall dispose of, by saying that they are a part and parcel of the aggressive policy of Government, and have no justification as we have shown above. Respecting the third, however, we fail to perceive how the credit of our Government would in any way be compromised, by acquiescing in the state of affairs at Manipur. No doubt the ex-Maharaja was a supplicant at the door of the Viceroy; but it was not even pretended that efforts would be made to re-install him on the *Guddee*. At the same time, the new Government at Manipur had done nothing either inconsistent with or detrimental to the British interests. On the contrary, it was conducted constitutionally on the same footing as the old Government, in, at least, its relations to the British Government, as would appear from the letter of Mr. Quinton quoted above. How then was British credit going to be lost? Surely, it was not lost so much then as now. Respecting the fourth point, we need only remark that in view of the facts, that, according to Messrs. Quinton and Grimwood, the new Government was a better one than the old, and that the people of Manipur were said to be contented with it, the interests of the people suffered little for the time.

The Government of India, in its letter dated 24th January, assigns another reason for interference, which perhaps would be the strongest. It says: "The Government has now stronger interest in Manipur than they had in past years; and the toleration of such disorders as had occurred in Manipur might be expected to have a mischievous effect upon the lawless tribes adjoining the State—tribes which we are now engaged in reducing to order." This mischievous effect apprehended has been very much exaggerated. It is absolutely no justification for running the risk of an unprovoked and bloody war with Manipur.

The third point that we shall discuss in the light of these Despatches is, how far the policy of arresting the Senapati was sound. The Government of India's letter, dated the 24th of January, and referred to above, says: "Indeed it will probably be desirable that the Senapati should in any case be removed, for even if the ex-Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent and the Juvaraj is recognised, it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State, and to punish the Senapati for his lawless and violent conduct." The Government, it would thus appear, wanted to put the arrest of the Senapati on independent grounds, and we shall accordingly deal with it on its own merits. To our mind, this policy was altogether ill-advised. According to Mr. Grimwood, the Senapati was the most popular and influential man in the State, and his arrest could not but operate prejudicially on the feelings of the Manipur people. Mr. Grimwood also says: "The Senapati is on good terms with the Juvaraj; and if the latter is allowed to succeed to the *guddee*, the Senapati, as Juvaraj, would assist in making his rule strong and popular." His removal, we may hence presume, would also act prejudicially on the interests of the Manipur Government. In the third place, he was well attached to the Political Agent and there is nothing to show that he did not take proper care to preserve British interests. But it may be said that he had already more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government and was reputed for lawless and violent conduct. In that case, the best remedy would be, not what the Government of India proposed, but what was suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in his letter dated the 9th February; *viz*, that "an enquiry into the conduct of the Senapati and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government, might be made a condition precedent to the recognition of the Juvaraj as Maharaja, and, unless it is intended to exclude the Senapati permanently from the succession, his recognition as Juvaraj, in case the present Juvaraj be made Maharaja, should be made to depend on his obedience and good conduct." This was a very sound advice both politically and morally. And had it been followed, as it deserved to be, the lives of so many innocent and gallant officers and soldiers would not have been sacrificed.

The fourth and the last point which we propose to discuss is, how far the particular plan adopted to arrest the Senapati was morally justified. The Chief Commissioner's letter to the India Government, dated the 18th March, states that he intended to hold a Durbar in Manipur and there arrest the Senapati. The Government of India, in its letter to the Secretary of State, dated the 11th May, justifies this plan of effecting the arrest, by stating, that "as the Manipur State was subordinate to the Government of India, the Senapati must have known, that his conduct in conspiring against the Maharaja, who had been recognised by us, rendered him liable to punishment. There was no question of alluring him to Durbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Durbar. According to Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Grimwood did not believe that he ever left the palace to do so on the morning of the 22nd. If he did not, he apparently expected arrest." This argument is amusingly fallacious. A determination of the question whether the plan formed to arrest the Senapati was treacherous or not, must depend on what was positively the state of Mr. Quinton's mind, and not what might possibly have been the state of the Senapati's mind. The Senapati might have known himself to be guilty, he might even have expected to be arrested. But is there any thing to show that Mr. Quinton was aware of this, or had even inferred it from the nature of the case? On the contrary, his conduct throughout the 23rd and 24th March negatives all such supposition. If Mr. Quinton had any knowledge or even suspicion that the Senapati expected arrest, it would be evident to him that the Senapati would never attend the Durbar. At any rate, when the first Durbar was held, and the Senapati (according to the Viceroy's despatch, but not according to the account sent by Mrs. Grimwood) absented himself, he ought to have been certain about it. And would it not then be an act of downright insanity on Mr. Quinton's part, to be continually calling a Durbar for two days, thus giving his enemy ample opportunity for armed resistance? We feel, therefore, strongly convinced that Mr. Quinton had no knowledge at all that the Senapati expected arrest, and that, therefore, in his mind, the plan of effecting the arrest was not free from that moral turpitude, which has been rightly ascribed to it. In his defence, however, it can be said that, in consideration of the nature of the instructions issued to him, and of the circumstances of the case, he had but two courses open to him, either to disobey the orders of the Supreme Government, or carry out those orders in the way he contemplated. His instructions were "to arrest the Senapati without affording him a chance of forcible opposition." True, bnt we have the testimony of Mr. Grimwood, that the Senapati would never submit without strong opposition. Under such circumstances, the only means of carrying out his orders in the particular way desired, was to effect the arrest of the Senapati, while he was unprepared for resistance. Hence arose the plan of the Durbar. The primary responsibility for this treacherous design must rest on the head of Mr. Quinton, but the ultimate responsibility will always attach to the Government of India.

Parliament, we doubt not, will take due notice of these circumstances. Nothing can be more conducive to the strength and permanence of the British Government in this country than that its dealings with Native Princes and States should be always strictly just and honorable. The Manipur affair has not been in accordance with these principles, which all true friends of British rule in India must very much regret.

## THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

IV.

IN our last we dealt with an objection preferred against the Science Association by a contemporary that it has not taken up the subject of Technical Education and converted its lecture hall into the Calcutta Technical Institute, for which nothing was needed beyond the consent of Dr. Sircar and his friends. We believe that our contemporary has been satisfied from what we put before him that with the scanty means at its disposal it would have been madness on the part of the management of the Association to embark on the project of technical education, and that the work of the Association so far as done, the work namely of diffusing a knowledge of the principles of Science, is all that could possibly be done. The lectures of the Association are open to all, and it is no fault of the management that the audience at those lectures is composed chiefly of the students of private educational institutions. No one, we know, regrets this more than Dr. Sircar himself, and this is due to our present national characteristics, idleness and conceit—charactistics, which we are sorry to observe, are unhappily the predominant traits in the character of our educated youths.

In the present number we purpose to deal with the utterances of another contemporary, and we confess that we scarcely know in what light to take them. In commenting upon Sir Charles Elliott's speech, our worthy brother begins by saying: "We have no intention of depreciating the value of the service performed by Sir Charles Elliott in presiding at Thursday's meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, when we say that his address on the occasion was well meaning, rather than convincing; and, with a similar proviso, we may, perhaps, say the same thing of the scheme of the Association itself." Does our contemporary wish us to understand by this last sentence that the *scheme* of the Science Association is well meaning, rather than convincing? If so, we fail to understand what he means. However that may be, here we have our contemporary's opinion on Dr. Sircar's scheme published some years ago: "Since Dr. Sircar in 1869 in the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*," said he in 1877, "urged the necessity for an institution in this country and under native control for the cultivation of Science, up to the present year [illegible] when the idea has found practical realization, his patient, persistent and single-minded devotion to the object he had set before him has been such as may well enlist the sympathy and admiration, not only of every devotee of science, but of every friend of human progress, of every admirer of unselfish heroism, of every reformer, and of every patriot. At one time, his enterprise seemed so hopeless that many men would have set him down, as some we suppose did set him down, as an unpractical dreamer. He seemed like a gifted architect spending his life and genius in planning an edifice for the erection of which no materials existed. Time and the result have already justified him, and we doubt not that coming generations will preserve his name as one of the worthiest pioneers of the splendid future which we all hope is in store for India. We do not believe that we use the language of exaggeration, but the simplest language to describe a notable fact, when we say that a new era dawned on this country when Dr. Sircar published, and resolved to act upon, his conviction, that 'the only method by which the people of India can be essentially improved, by which the Hindu mind can be developed to its full proportions, is by the cultivation of the physical science.'" After this appreciative opinion on the scheme of the Science Association, and this glowing tribute paid to "the patient, persistent and single-minded devotion" of its founder, it was rather disappointing to be told by our contemporary that "that scheme is well meaning rather than convincing," especially as we know him to be one of the few sincere and genuine friends which our country has in the present day. The drift of the article under comment appears to us to be to encourage the establishment of "an Association for the systematic examination, from an economic point of view, of the vast number of little known vegetable products, to be found in the country, which are at present either wholly neglected or only imperfectly utilized according to traditional methods; and a similar study of indigenous industrial processes, with a view to ascertaining where and how they could be rendered more efficient by changes compatible with the general conditions of the industries concerned." The two-fold object here aimed at is very laudable, inasmuch as it is very necessary for the advancement of this country. But is this any reason why other equally laudable objects should be decried as "well meaning, rather than convincing?" Our contemporary himself says "that between scientific knowledge and its application to the practical pursuit of these (coal and gold) and other industries in India, there is a great gulf fixed, and that this gulf is due to conditions which mere science is powerless to remove—which are, indeed, the despair alike of the *savant* and the statesman. In the vast majority of cases, the application of science to industry or art is not a simple operation which can be performed offhand by either the man of science or the man of practice, or even by both together, but an extemely difficult operation, success in which implies long and patient and costly experiment." And because the Science Association has not done what mere science is powerless to do, because it has not, with its capital of eighty-eight thousand rupees, engaged in an operation which implies long and patient and *costly* experiment, in which "the pioneers, who bear the cost of the operation must generally be prepared to incur heavy, risks," therefore the scheme of such an Association must be denounced as well-meaning, rather than convincing! What better vindication of the wisdom of the management of the Association could be offered than what has thus been urged by our contemporary in its disparagement? What our contemporary says about the importance and influence of unselfish commercial enterprise on the advancment of Science itself are so sound, and we are so completely at one with him in all that he says, that we are really sorry that in his zeal for the encouragement of such enterprise he should have been betrayed into an unguarded expression of opinion which looks like a depreciation and condemnation of the objects of the Science Association. Our contemporary feels it, for after lamenting "the want of capitalists ready to sink money for indeterminate periods, or possibly sink it beyond recovery, in the tedious aud speculative operation of applying science to industry," he goes on and says, "while this state of things lasts, we fear the practical achievements of science in India, are destined to be meagre, and the progress of such institutions as the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science must needs be slow and disappointing. We do not, however, say this from any wish to throw cold water on endeavours of the kind. Far from it. If scientific knowledge were more widely diffused among the well-to-do classes of the natives of India, there would be far more chance of capital being devoted to the work of practical research and experiment than there is at present." Why then speak of the scheme of the Science Association as well-meaning, but not convincing? One of the objects of the Association is the diffusion of scientific knowledge, from which not only no one is debarred, but to which all are invited, from the millionaire to the student of the humblest means. It is no fault of the Association, of its founder and of its patrons, if as yet so few even of the student class, and scarcely any of the well-to-do class, systematically avail themselves of the very valuable lectures delivered within its walls. This very circumstance constitutes, in our humble opinion, the very *raison-d' etre* of the institution.



# Latest News and Notes.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP will shortly go to England on leave and it is stated that no successor will be appointed during his absence. This is a good index of the work on the Appellate side of the Court—a direct result of the recent rules regarding filing of appeals. If work is to be artificially kept down, the strength of the Court may be reduced permanently. It is, however, dangerous for the highest Court in the land to keep itself enmeshed in technicalities and out of the reach of the poor suitors' powers. The inspection tour of Mr. Justice Prinsep, which had been arranged some time ago, is unaccomplished, except perhaps so far as the Calcutta Small Cause Court and the Police Court are concerned.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON left for Darjeeling on Wednesday last, and will be away for a month. There is, however, going on two Courts in the Original Side, to which the profession so much objects. Work, in the first instance, is not at all pressing and scarcity of senior counsel much impedes the dual proceedings. The double Court has to be kept up, they say, for some time, to provide work for the extra judge who would otherwise have to idle away his time. Why then was a successor appointed to Mr. Justice Norris, when he went on leave? There must be little work in a Court, one of whose judges can go on tours of inspection, a second can revise rules at home and a third has to preside over a second and unnecessary Bench just to prevent rusting.

WE had a lunar eclipse night before last, which lasted from 11 P.M. to 2 A.M. The eclipse was total and was distinctly visible from Calcutta.

THE Overland Mail, which used to leave Bombay on Saturday, will, beginning with Friday next, leave Bombay on Friday, and will continue to do so until further notice. In consequence of this change, the Overland Mail will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, commencing from to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY Examinations of 1892—Monday the 8th February and following days have been fixed for the Entrance, and Monday, the 22nd February and following days for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of 1892. A rather early announcement that. Is the University seriously bent on putting its house in order?

THE Miranzai expedition was practically over and the immediate construction of small posts between Seri and Panjgali was sanctioned. Troops were ordered to return to India and the following message was received by Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart from the Commander-in-Chief:—"Please accept my hearty congratulations on the successful termination of the Miranzai Expedition, and let the troops under your command know how highly pleased I am with the excellent work which they have done. This has given the greatest satisfaction to all concerned." As, however, the regiments were on their way back to their respective stations in India, they were met by orders directing their immediate return to the places they had just left on the Samana Range. The reason for this unexpected change in orders unknown was resumption of hostilities which, however, did not last long. Troops have again been ordered back to India and this time, as is expected, for good.

THE *Financial News* of London, dated May 20, mentions a rumour that an Indian sterling loan is imminent. This will probably affect the monetary market in an appreciable degree. But so far as information goes in India, the rumour does not seem to be based on truth. The new Municipal loan for Calcutta has been advertised at 4½ per cent.

IT has been notified that on the following days during 1891, which are not declared by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays," the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of the Paper Currency and Comptroller's offices, shall be closed: I.—Mahomedan Holidays:—Id-uz-Zuha, which falls on the 17th of July, or, if the moon be not visible on the 17th of July, on the 18th of July. Muharram 5th August, or, if the moon be visible on the 5th of August, on the 14th and 15th of August. Fatiha-e-duazdahum, 16th October, or, if the moon be not visible on the 4th of October, on the 17th of October. II.—Hindu Holidays:—Durga and Lakhi Pujas, the 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and the 19th October. III.—General Holiday:—The day preceding Christmas Eve, Wednesday, the 23rd of December.

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A RUMOUR was very persistently spread about Simla that the Senapati had been captured. But this turns out not to be the case. It is the third brother, whose name is Angan Sena and his title is Dolorai Henjuba. He has been called Senapati since the Regent assumed the title of Maharaja. The hanging of the two prisoners Mian Jan and Mian Mimzarow, which had been ordered to take place last Friday, was postponed, the Government of India having ordered that, now that affairs are becoming settled, all capital sentences are to be referred to Simla for sanction. Colonel St. John Mitchell, Major Ridgeway, V.C., and Major Maxwell, Political Officers, are the Court appointed by the Government of India to try the Regent and all Manipur political cases. The youngest Prince, Zillah Gunda, has been arrested. The murderer who speared Mr. Grimwood has been tried and sentenced to death, and the sentence has been confirmed by the Appellate Court. The prisoner is said to have confessed his guilt.

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THE *Times* says that the military conduct of the Manipur affair is as inexplicable as the political. The *Standard* says that public sentiment has been wounded by the stratagem used in the attempted arrest of the Senapati, and adds that the Government of India ought to be above suspicion in their dealings with Eastern Princes.

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THE now celebrated "Story of Manipur" which appeared in the *Englishman* some time ago and sought to exculpate Mr. Grimwood from all blame, was considered by many to be the production of Mrs. Grimwood herself, very properly attempting to vindicate her deceased husband's memory. It turns out, however, to have been only inspired by her, the author being Mr. J. G. Apcar, the well-known barrister-at-law, whose guest she was during her short stay here. The "Story" confirmed very circumstantially the report of the stratagem intended to be adopted for the arrest of the Senapati, which the *Englishman* first started to the detriment of British prestige and honour, and which both the *Englishman* and Lord Lansdowne's despatch to the Secretary of State now claim to be no treachery at all. Mr. Grimwood's statement necessarily damaged Mr. Quinton, whose memory has found an advocate in the *Pioneer* and the "Story" has been contradicted. Mrs. Grimwood has gone to England and Mr. Apcar in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him in this connection, writes a long letter to the *Englishman* confirming everything narrated by him before. Mrs. Grimwood once in England is not likely to let matters rest alone, but is sure to make disclosures, which taken with the already excited state of public feeling, is likely to make the position of Government hot and uncomfortable.

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THE Pioneer Company of the Calcutta Volunteers, who had been sent to Manipur on active service returned to town on Monday last. Large crowds gathered at the Sealdah platform and the Head quarters and the comrades of the "conquering heroes" accorded them an enthusiastic welcome. Captain Cox, who was suffering from malarial fever, is much better now and the Company was entertained at dinner on Tuesday. The gallant Captain and six of his men did have a look at Manipur. The 3rd Bengal Infantry also has returned from Manipur.

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ACCORDING to a contemporary Mr. Baldwin Latham's scheme for the drainage of Cairo seems to have been set aside. The Government has renewed the contract with the Cairo Sewage Transport Company, Limited, for a period of five years. The same fate has befallen Mr. Latham's elaborate and learned schemes in reference to Bombay and Calcutta. He is, however, not worse for it, since the fees have been comfortably pocketed and are, by the way, of no mean extent.

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THE *Graphic* under the inspiration and with the aid of a drawing of "Mr. F. W. Clinger Scallan" has thought fit to caricature the *maidan* demonstration of Calcutta in connection with the Age of Consent Bill. It is jeered as "a loyal and patrotic demonstration" and the letter press describes how the misguided people thought that the Viceroy was watching with interest from his palace, through a telescope, the proceedings of "an unforeseen, unprecedented, unspeakable congregation of over a lakh of men." Such caricatures, though they may raise laughter in thoughtless men for a while, really do much mischief and sober-headed editors of British periodicals should know better.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY LEE, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will officiate as Commandant of the Battalion during the absence of Colonel Chatterton on sixty days' leave.

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THE native sporting community of Calcutta are trying to have a swimming bath of their own in the northern part of the town. A considerable sum is said to have been already subscribed for the purp ose.

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SIR Henry Harrison will go on three months' leave, commencing from the 7th July next, and Mr. A. Smith, the Presidency Commissioner, will officiate for him as Junior Member of tbe Board of Revenue. During this period, Mr. Westmacott will act both as Excise Commissioner and Presidency Commissioner.

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WE have received a new Bengali society drama, called *Jogesh*, by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. The book is well written, and the characters, specially that of the hero Jogesh, are cleverly depicted. We wish it an extensive sale.

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SOME papers have been persistent in their report that Babu Kally Churn Ghose, the able and worthy Land Acquisition Collector of Calcutta proposes shortly to retire. We have reasons to believe that there is no truth in the rumour.

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THE locust pest is again apprehended throughout the country. According to a Simla telegram since Thursday morning swarms of locusts have been passing overhead flying southward.

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A CRIMINAL case for defamation by members of the Sadharan Bramho Samaj is impending against the *Banganibasi* news-paper. A civil case has also been instituted against the same paper by Mrs. Kadumbini Ganguli, who claims damages to the extent of one lakh of rupees. Mr. Justice Trevelyan, by whom the plaint was admitted on Friday last, remarked that the damages claimed were extravagant. It is stated by the *Indian Daily News* that if the case goes on many distinguished individuals will be called upon to give evidence.

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A FEATURE of the trial of the Benares rioters has been that the prisoners were produced in Court in fetters and manacles. Leading citizens and merchants like Lala Gobordhondas, who are alleged to have been implicated in the unfortunate affair as inciters, were not spared the ignominy and it was not till their counsel applied for it that the fetters were removed. But the Sessions Judge observed this order would apply only so far as his Court was concerned. The case is expected to be concluded some time this week. The other riot cases will be heard in June, the Rajghat Railway Station case being fixed for the 1st of June.

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THE *Statesman* contains the following curious reading:—

> The *Hindoo Patriot* advocates the division of all Bengali Hindoos into four endogamous classes, *i.e.* classes that may marry anywhere within the limit of the class. The first class includes all Brahmans; the second Vajdyas and Kayasts; the third artizans and traders, and the fourth all that remain that may properly be called Hindoos. The proposal is objected to on the ground that the Kayasthas and Brahmans have largely exchanged their original avocations. Nearly 90 per cent of the Brahmans live by trade and various industries, while nearly half the Kayasthas live by teaching, which is a Brahman's calling. The conclusion urged is that Brahmans and Kayasthas should be in the same endogamous class. A sensible suggestion truly, but very far from orthodox Hinduism. We notice it is one other indication of the trend in the current of Hindu ideas in Bengal.

The *Hindoo Patriot* never advocated any such thing.

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THE recent Hindu bridal season has been marked by some melancholy events, throwing a gloom over the joyous proceedings. A young lad of Bali who formed one of the bridal party going to a neighbouring village came by his death under the most painful circumstances. There were four of them in a carriage, which was upset as it was proceeding along a narrow lane between two ponds and all were drowned. Three escaped and it was not till the party had reached their destination that the fourth man was missed. A search followed and the unfortunate boy was found with his head buried deep in mud, life having been extinct for some time. In another case a bridal party who had taken up their quarters for the night in a boat off Santipur, were caught in a storm and all were drowned. A still more painful accident occurred at Benares in connection with a marriage. A boatful of women and children who had gone to worship the Ganges according to custom, were drowned off the Panchaganga Ghat. The boats that went to its rescue succeeded in saving thirty-one lives. It is not known how many persons were drowned, but in all the police had succeeded in recovering nineteen bodies. The bride was drowned, but the bridegroom was saved. A very touching sight was that the body of young woman with an infant clasped to her breast, which she had not relinquished even in her own death struggle.

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THERE were serious riots in Belgrade last week. The Servian Government having decided to remove the ex-Queen Nathalie, an attempt was made on Monday to forcibly expel her but the leading citizens and a large number of students in the city resisted and reconducted her Majesty to her residence. Troops were summoned and fired upon the defenders of the Queen, killing two and wounding several. Five hundred citizens and students guarded the palace of Queen Nathalie throughout the night. Renewed fighting took place, in which one of the defenders was killed and fifty were wounded. The Gendarmes ultimately succeeded in forcing their way into the palace, and Queen Nathalie to prevent further bloodshed was induced to leave the city and was escorted to Hungary. A bitter feeling against the Government has been aroused amongst the population in consequence of the expulsion of the Queen Nathalie from Servia. A great demonstration in the ex-Queen's honour was held on the 20th instant, on the occasion of Her Majesty descending Danube on her way to Roumania.

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OUR readers will be glad to learn that our suggestion that the Star Theatre and Babu Girish Chunder Ghosh should make up for their

quarrel, has been promptly acted upon. Babu Grish Chunder *and* the Star Theatre have done much and will yet do more for the native stage and drama, and their disagreement would be most lamentable indeed. Babu Grish Chunder has returned to the Star Theatre, though some of the actors who had joined him have not done so. They have formed themselves into a separate Company called the City Theatre and are giving performances at the Vina Theatre.

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The Bengal Theatre is keeping up, nay adding to, its prestige as caterers for public amusement. Its line is still religious and mythological, and the latest addition to its plays is *Sarmistha*, which is having a steady run. The music and acting is good throughout and it is also successful as a spectacular drama, for no troubles have been spared over the new dresses and scenes. Inspite of the weather *Sarmistha* is drawing crowded houses every Saturday night.

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We have received a copy of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Homœopathic Medical School, together with the reports of 1889 and 1890. The school which was founded by Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. seems to be in a flourishing condition. The Homœopathic system is daily gaining ground among our people and it is desirable that qualified men should learn and practise it and that it should not for the most part be in the hands of quacks as seems to be the popular impression. As Government medical institutions do not recognise the system, its development and spread have to be left to private enterprise and it is reassuring to find that qualified and capable men like Dr. Bose should undertake professorial duties. We notice with pleasure that the number of students of Mr. Bose's School is steadily increasing and last year so many as twelve qualified themselves as Licenciates and are earning decent livelihood. The institution is fortunate in finding public patronage and thanks to the liberality of gentlemen like Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, Mahamohapadhya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayratna, Rai Girish Chunder Das Bahadur and others, valuable prizes and medals were given to the students last year. Popular scientific lectures are also delivered by able professors and the next session will open with one of them on the 15th proximo.

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The freedom of the city of Glasgow has been conferred upon the Marquis of Salisbury. His Lordship, in ackowledging the honour, said that the responsible statesmen of all nations were solicitous to avoid giving any cause for war, the prospect of which he was glad to say, was yearly becoming less probable. It was satisfactory, he said, to observe the revival which has taken place in Persia and the greater desire for liberty to encourage the material progress of that country, which justified the hope that Persia would strengthen herself and never be a cause of conflict with Christian Powers. The revival in Egypt, he said, was most wonderful, and the greatest honour was due to the English officers, both Civil and Military, for the improved state of that country. Referring to the difficulties which have arisen between Great Britain and Portugal over the occupation of South-East Africa, his Lordship said that an agreement had been come to, which would give Great Britain the high land where Whites could settle and work, while Portugal would receive land suitable for Natives, thus obviating the necessity for introducing settlers.

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Says the *Englishman*—'Just before the mail left London, the *Times* stole a march upon the rest of the press. It managed to secure an early copy of the Report on British and Foreign Spirits, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 1st of May." Exactly the samething that our contemporary does here. For some reasons or other even the *Pioneer* is not so favoured now a days as he. A good three days before the publication of the Manipur despatches in the *Government Gazette*, did our contemporary comment freely on them in Government interest. The other morning papers are not over-joyed at this sort of "stealth of march." The Official Secrets Act is dead tor all purposes, so far as Government Advocates are concerned.

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# Correspondence

[From our own Correspondent.]

*London, May 4th 1891.*

### Mr. Parnell and Mr. Maurice Healy face to face in the House.

You are acquainted with the history of that challenge which Mr. Parnell in a rash moment offered to Mr. Maurice Healy to test the feelings of their Cork constituencies by a resignation and re-election; and how Mr. Parnell having valiantly made his challenge refused to uphold it when Mr. Healy took him at his word and accepted it. Up to Wednesday night of this week the deadly feud between the section of the Parnellite on the one hand and the two other sections of Home Rulers, Irish Gladstonites and English Gladstonites, had had no outward manifestation in the House of Commons itself; though it was evident enough it might at any moment lead to a scene. On that particular night the smothered flame burst out and flared up very fiercely indeed for a minute or two only. Its duration was not long but while it lasted it was the most intense sensation that this session of Parliament has experienced.

The occasion was the second reading of the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill which was intended to make permanent an Act which has been annually continued since 1882 for the closing of public houses in Ireland upon Sundays. Last year out of 102 Irish members only twelve voted against it and it might very reasonably be assumed that the proposed legislation was in accordance with the opinions of the Irish people on the matter. With this idea Sir George Trevelyan and Sir William Harcourt lost no time in waiting for the formal expression of speakers on the Irish Benches, but joined the Secretary for Ireland in supporting the mover of the second reading of the Bill. This roused Mr. Parnell to a furious attack upon the front opposition bench. Without waiting to hear the views of a single one of the members representing the cities concerned he said the two front benches had vied with each other in their alacrity to support the second reading. He was not surprised that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had taken that course, because the right hon. gentleman had throughout the tenure of his office firmly maintained that it was for the whole Imperial Parliament to decide questions relating to Ireland, and that it was not for him to ascertain the opinions of Irish members or the representatives of Irish interests with regard to questions brought before the Imperial Parliament. But the other two right hon. gentlemen could not plead the same excuse. They had always announced at all events in recent years that they desired to hand over to Irish members the duty of deciding in an Irish assembly upon Irish questions and he thought that in a measure which involved the very elementary duty of saying how much an Irish man should eat or how much an Irishman should drink, they might have shown their attachment to the principles they had loudly proclaimed from English platforms, and have waited until they had heard the opinions of Irish members, before rushing forward with that charming display of liberal pharisaism to support a measure for making the Irish people sober by act of Parliament." There was an echo of the opium debate here. Surely, he continued, English Liberals and Radicals, who had pledged themselves to Home Rule and had denounced all English legislation for Ireland on the ground that it came in a foreign garb and from a foreign assembly might have waited for some case to be set up of exceptional intemperance before rushing in to pass this bill of coercion against the five chief cities of Ireland. His constituents had not instructed him on this question but he was firmly persuaded that they were opposed to the measure just as London would be." And so on and so on. By this time there was intense excitement in the Gladstonian ranks caused by the savage onslaught and on Mr. Parnell sitting down several members rose to meet the attack, prominent amongst whom were two, especially Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Maurice Healy. Sir Charles at once recognized the dramatic nature of the situation which Mr. Healy has so appropriately filled to meet from his relations with Mr. Parnell, and withdrew in his favour. That gentleman then in a couple of sentences, short, incisive, and contemptuous and with a tact and dexterity that have rarely been equalled in Parliamentary warfare, roused the opposition to enthusiasm reminding both it and Mr. Parnell that his evasion of the test which he had proposed rendered his claims to speak for his constituents wholly without authority as he no longer had their confidence. Mr. Healy said "I do not desire to interpose myself in this debate except for the purpose of assuring the House that neither on this nor any other public question does the hon. member who has just sat down represent the City of Cork. If the hon member wants to test the truth of these words let him keep the promise he made to his constituents."

The delight of the Opposition has unbounded, and there was no one's pleasure more manifest than Mr. Gladstone's for they felt that the string had been extracted from a speech at first threatened them with considerable trouble.

### Serious Labour riots at Bradford.

Most serious disturbances have taken place during the week at Bradford, where a large number of mill workers have been out on strike for some time. On Sunday and Monday attempts were made to hold public meetings in a public square near the Town Hall, upon which seven or eight busy and much frequented streets converge. The meeting had been called by individuals from other towns in Yorkshire who called themselves Socialists or Communists or Anarchists, and they had issued placards or manifestoes of a most violent and inflammatory character. The Magistrates of the Town refused permission to hold one of these meetings and assaults, merely of a technical character, were committed upon several of the agitators in carrying out this prohibition. Summonses were granted against the police in order to try the right; but whilst they were still pending other meetings were attempted to be held. On the interference of the police furious attacks with missiles of all kinds, and in some cases with deadly weapons, were made upon the police upon whom serious injuries were inflicted. So formidable did the attacks on the civic force and on property become that the Magistrates had to call in the aid of the military authorities to put down the disorders; bayonet charges were made and though fortunately the forbearance of the soldiers prevented loss of life, many serious injuries were inflicted and a number of arrests made. Though the more serious outbreaks have been put down the Town has been in a disordered condition during the whole week.

It is believed that these disburtances did not originate with the workmen of Bradford, who are striking, but were caused by emissaries of certain political clubs of an extreme and ultra-Radical type—ignorant and violent men who take advantage of trade troubles to spread their wild theories of Communism and Anarchism amongst more sensible workmen who are temporarily discontented. There is no reason for treating these people too seriously but they have shown by their proceedings at Bradford that they can at least give a good deal of trouble.

The true remedy for this state of things is a serious earnest and honest effort on the part of Governmen to devise some method whereby the differencie between labour and capital may be settled amicably and with wisdom and justice to all parties. That the Labour Commission will justify its creation by rendering possible such a method is what we hope, bnt about which there is a good deal of doubt. On the whole I am afraid there is too much of the spirit of party electioneering in its creation to justify one in building many hopes upon its proceedings

### The Newfoundland difficulty.

It is understood that the delegates from Newfound land will ask to be allowed to state their case at the bars of the House of Commons and the House of Lords and there is every likelihood that this course will be adopted. They will thus have the advantage of a much wider audience than they would have if their representations were merely made to a number of officials in a room.

There have not been any instances of such an interesting procedure of late years but the case of Canada in 1838 is a well known instance of it. Then Mr. Roebuck, the famous radical member for Sheffield, appeared at the Bar to urge objections against a measure in contemplation for the Government of Canada, and in favour of the self-Government of that Colony. He appeared at both Bars but was unsuccessful.

We shall have the opportunity of hearing, some time in the course of next week probably, what the delegates can say for their proposal to put aside a treaty which the Government has considered it is bound to maintain and the attempted avoidance of which is certain to give rise to serious difficulties with France. We are not entitled to expect much inclination on the part of the Newfoundlanders to make the position easier as they appear to have worked themselves into a most uncompromising temper.

### An English Opinion on the Indian Frontier Wars and Native States.

The "*Daily News* has recently had an article of a more than usually earnest fable kind upon this subject in which it says the news from India is not satis-

factory and it is time to consider now for the frontier policy of the Indian Government together with the official treatment of Native States conduces either to economy or to peace. In relation to Manipur it condemns the whole method of proceedings remarking that if it was really impossible for Lord Lansdowne and his advisers to follow the old plan of recognizing the actual ruler for the time being, and if it was essential to reinstate the expelled sovereign it was surely incumbent upon them to send back the Rajah under Mr. Quinton's escort so that the inhabitants might at once understand what was being done and feel confidence in what would happen after the Goorkhas had retired.

If Manipur is to be annexed, as some even of the most cautious Anglo-Indians believe now to be inevitable, the responsibility of those who brought about such an untoward event will be heavy indeed.

The revival of the "active transfrontier policy" recently revived by the military ring at Simla and supported by Mr. Cunningham is full of danger and may lead, if not checked to most serious consequences. This party desires annexation and their tactics involve the constant visitation of the tribes who are harassed by military approaches and demonstrations of which they do not understand the significance. Why cannot the Government of India let these people of the Black Mountain border alone? The country is not on the road through the passes to Afghanistan and is of no strategic importance whatsoever. This system of constant fuss and worry pursued either at random or with the mischievous object of annexation must surely if continued throw these rude caterans into the arms of Russia. Sir George Chesney has again raised the Russian bugbear. It is foolish enough in itself if only we can keep up the manifest superiority of English to Russian rule, but if men of Mr. Cunningham's stamp who can always find soldiers to help them go out of their way to make the Paramount Power detestable it is Russia who will profit in the long run.

### A Memorial of the late "Member for India"

The memory of the late Mr. Bradlaugh is held in such high esteem by large numbers of Indians that I am sure many will be glad to hear of the intention of Messrs Hutchinson &Co. of the Indian Political Agency office of Craven Street, London, to issue a portrait of Mr. Bradlaugh for distribution in India. I have seen the proof of this portrait and I can say from my own knowledge of Mr. Bradlaugh's face and figure that it is a most excellent and interesting likeness and recalls the man most vividly as he appeared in the later years of his life; the time when his name had become a household word with Indians both in India and in England and when he became known, not merely as a name, but as a living person to the comparatively few who had the privilege of meeting him at the Congress in 1889. In many respects this was the most attractive period of his life. He had gained the repose and serenity which were the most remarkable characteristics of this later period when the fiercest of his fights were over and he had come to the full maturity of his rich and many-sided character. To these as they impressed themselves upon his features the portrait gives striking expression; more vididly than could have been attained in mere black and white. I need not say that to produce an effect of this kind colours must be managed very artistically; any lack of care or skill results in coarseness and crudity, and to the person designed to be honoured may very well have resent what is merely a caricature of his appearance. But this is a worthy memorial of its subject and no admirer of Mr. Bradlaugh need be ashamed of saying "This is the picture of my hero". In the course of few weeks you will have an opportunity of judging of my art criticisim but I do dot doubt that the demand for the picture will show that a good many agree with me; for it is not its least merit that it is cheap—four annas I believe if I am not mistaken.

### The Opium Resolution Shevled.

Mr. W. H. Smith on Monday night in answer to Mr. Maclean made it quite clear that he is not even going to be at the trouble of making any pretences of taking the resolution obtained by Sir John Pease seriously and indeed was bold enough to suggest that he regretted that the amendment had not formed part of the main question as then, as I understand him to mean, there would have been little possibility of the motion being carried and the house being saved from the loss of time incurred by discussing a barren resolutoin. He cannot mean for a moment that the House would have passed the combined motion though he is an adept at making protestations which have somewhat of an insincere and sanctimonious ring in them. At any rate he announced frankly enough that there was no prospect of the Government being able to find time for a renewal of the discussion in order that a definite decision on the whole question might be arrived at. Then he was asked if in the meanwhile the Government would retfrain from communicating to the Government of India the imperfect proceedings of the House, or from asking them to take any action upon them. The first Lord of the Treasury did not give an answer of yes or no to this question, but one which evolves what I spoke of last week as the policy of "the moral effect" of the resolution. He said the hon member is well aware of the circustances and conditions of Indian Government and that the Government of India is responsible for the financial arrangements of that Empire. It would be improper to suggest that it would not consider what passed in that House (whereat there was opposition cheers) and he had no doubt they would; but the full responsibility rested upon that Government itself. Sir John Pease also relies on the moral effect "and does not intend to hurt his followers' feelings by asking them to consider the disagreeable proposition of repaying the deficit which their action would cause in the Indian revenue. It was not his intention he intimated to ballot in order to bring his resolution as a substantive motion before the House. Not only was it inconvenent at this time of the session, but he was advised, and he thought correctly that if he did so the amendment might be deemed by the speaker to be out of order, as it involved a question of landing money from the House to the Indian Government without a vote of the Crown on the proposal of Ministers. Then he proceeded to express his satisfaction with the declaration that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had been in the past towards a steadily reduction in the quantity of land in India placed under poppy cultivation and that that policy would be persevered with in the future—that being an inference from the Government speeches of the other night. He was content he said with these speeches and therefore he did not propose to ask the House to go into this question again during the session.

After this little comedy Mr. Smith was asked whether the Government would appoint a select committee to enquire into the conflicting statement, which he admitted existed, as to the effects produced by the consumption of opium in China and eleswhere, but he did not think the appointment of such a Committee would enable the House to judge of the accuracy or otherwise of these statements as the Committee would not be able to examine Chinese witnesses and the evidence of persons who had merely passed through that country would not be of any great value.

### To the Immortal Memory of Lord Beaconsfield!

The third week of April is almost sacred in the estimation of all good conservatives, it being that in which falls "Primrose Day" when the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield is celebrated. They come to London from all parts of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland upon what may be almost described as a pilgrimage to the shrine of their departed leader. A pilgrimage it certainly is even if we cannot use the word shrine in its strict sense; seeing that Lord Beaconsfield's earthly part lies buried in a country village remote enough from London. In a metaphorical sense however London may well be to conservatives the very shrine itself; for all the memories of Lord Beaconsfield are linked with this city and the Houses of Parliament in which he won his fame as well as triumphs for his party. And so to London they come in thousands representing immensely larger numbers who no doubt with great regret, must forego the pleasure of joining. Here you may well imagine amongst the six millions of Londoners they find a host more numerous than themselves to welcome them and swell the number of devotees; of conservatives who are more than mere conservatives, for they are members of the Primrose League, the militant army of the Party. It is they who have contrived out of the disaster of Lord Beaconsfield's death a new means of offence and defence against their enemies, the Liberals who, they believe, are in the depths of despair because no such weapon is at their command. And certainly there has been no such stroke of genius in politics in this generation, even though it has been the one in which Benjamin Disraeli himself flourished, as that which has made the little yellow primrose flower at once his memento and the badge of an organization founded upon an ideal conception of his principles. It has re-vivivied the conservative party and transformed it from an uninteresting body of dull politicians into a gay, lively, romantic and sentimental assemblage of masqueraders at a fancy dress ball with a political object. This compa rison suggests the predominance of ladies of course and this is precisely the distinctive mark of the Primrose League. It has utilised feminine influence in politics to an extent which had never previous to its formation been thought of; and just as, to procure the interest of ladies in charitable objects, nothing has ever been so effectual as fashionable bazaar or theatrical entertainments, so in politics the aid was never permanently secured until a similar expedient was hit upon in the doings of the Primrose League. Its members are Knights and Dames and they bear grandiloquent titles which recall the days of chivalry and mediaeval romance. Its societies are Habitations and its members adorn themselves with Insignia. Their Habitations are decorated with Banners and Standards and are not complete without a brass band. Thus armed they engage in the strife of politics and their methods are successful. Their dances and musical entertainments attract numbers who would not be interested in politics alone, and at elections such people are easily managed by the zealous dames of the league and persuaded to vote for the conservative candidates. The leading ladies are of good social position; other ladies who have not that advantage have a keen appriciation of it and to be associated with them in social functions possesses an irresistible attraction. And so indirectly and by what enemies of the league call snobbery its influence is powerful and has been felt in many an election. If one were asked what its precise principles are there would be some difficulty in saying. "Peace with Honour" is engraven on all their banners: and I believed they swear either openly or tacitly to uphold "God, the church and the constitution." Perhaps all this is somewhat vague; but there is a good deal of sentiment in it. Indeed the definition of the Primrose League's politics would be somewhat like that of M Mathew Arnold's definition of religion as "morality tinged with emotion"; it is ordinary Conservatism with a strong dash of sentiment real and mock infused into it; of Imperialism as it was understood by Lord Lytton at the time of the Afghanistan expedition and of Tory Democracy as first taught by Lord Beaconsfield and aftertwards more widely diffused by Lord Randolph Churchill. The Primrose league is the consummation of modern Toryism or conservatism. It represents the development from the rigidness of the Toryism which Lord Beaconsfield "educated" to the Tory Democracy whose constant object is to prove that it is in sympathy with modern movements whilst its methods are utterly opposed to those of the Liberals and Radicals—at least so it says and probaply deludes itself into so thinking. It certainly differs much from what used to be known as Conservatism or Toryism but its vast difference from the liberals is mostly in its imagination. They are both opportunists and watch the current of public opinion to guide themselves to a programme. But the tradition of the one differs from that of the other; with the result that their sentiments rather than their formulated doctrines are opposed. They are indeed very much like some of our religious sects who have one or two special beliefs which they cherish as distinctive marks, which do not affect them practically in the least but which they have inheited as a kind of family heirloom. In all other respects they are like their neighbours both in doctrine and in practice. But the tradition separates them completely enough; and they fancy there is some fundamental distinction between them which, however, does not really exist, except as a sentiment and condition; it is not a reason. However this may be there is certainly no organization which impresses itself with such success as does the Primrose League upon the large numbers of people who would take little or no interest in politics unless they were seduced into them by an appeal to their sociable instincts. The Liberal party has nothing which at all rivals it. The ladies' liberal associations which have been formed really in consequence of the popularity of the league professed and do prefess, to look down upon its methods with disdain and have not copied them; but by not doing so they have prevented themselves from competing with it upon an equal footing; and their meetings are merely of the ordinary political character except that they are women's meetings and not men's. This does not solve the problem which the league has solved; that problem being the utilization of women's influence in politics. The Liberal ladies have been as uninteresting as the men; the Primrose ladies have made themselves attractive and fascinating and the result is seen in the figures which Lord Salisbury read out at the great meeting which was held on Tuesday evening in the Covent Garden Theatre. The league was founded in 1882 by a small band of enthusiasts who adored the memory of Lord Beaconsfield and what rejoiced to celebrate his praises the more because in so doing they depreciated Mr. Gladstone and his career. Lord Salisbury did not say that; but the excessive devotion to Lord Beaconsfield is largely due to the desire of disparaging his rival: just as the Conservatives have always magnified Prince Bismarck with the same object.

In 1885 the League numbered about eleven thousand members: this year its membership is over one million. What its influence has been during this period may be seen from Lord Salisbury's remarks. He said when he first heard of the great victory of 1886,

being then abroad, the person to whom he wrote to congratulate was Sir Algernon Bosthwick, the man who in his judgment best represented then the Primrose League because he believed that that great victory was largely due to the League. Lord Salisbury's temperament is not one which naturally would be in sympathy with the enthusiasms and vanities of the League but he is aware of its power and its resources and he is no doubt expressing what he is firmly persuaded of when he says that in the future efforts of the conservative party it is very largely to the League that they must look and that on the strenuousness and persistence and deligence of its efforts the immediate future of our country—in this case the conservative party will depend. That party may well be proud of possessing such an organization some according to Lord Salisbury "by a stange and mighty concurrence of events this powerful society has been raised up in this the critical period of English institutions in order to defend principles which have been handed down to us with the sanction of centuries, and to defeat the violent and fantastic imaginattons by which so many communities in so many parts of the world have been led astray."

## THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

*(Continned from the Hindoo Patriot of the 18th May 1891.)*

After the reading of the Report, DR. SIRCAR addressed the meeting as follows :—

Your Honor, and Gentlemen,—

The Report, which with your permission I have read, has been a rather tediously long one, and it would be curel if I were to prolong the tedium by any idle words of mine. Before an audience like this, and indeed before any audience in the present day enjoying blessings whicn Science has made Nature scatter broad-cast over the world, any attempt to discourse on the advantages of Science would be unjustifiable impertinence. And though in view of the progress, the very small progress, which this Institution has made in the course of upwards of fifteen years, during which time Science has made rapid strides in the favoured countries of the West, giving birth to marvellous discoveries followed by equally marvellous inventions, all tending to the comforts and happiness of man, I say, though in view of this lamentable state of things in my own country, the temptation is great of re-iterating what I have been saying for nearly a quarter of century, about the absolute need of the physical sciences for the regeneration of the Indian races, I must resist that temptation.

The time has come when I may fairly assume that all this is fully understood, that the utility of this Institution is no longer a matter of doubt, and that all that is needful now is to find out ways and means to bring out that utility. The Association has already a good lecture-hall which will serve its purpose or some time to come; and will soon have, through fhe magnificent liberality of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, a splendid building for the Laboratory. But the building, to use the words of Clerk Maxwell, is but the outward shell of the Laboratory proper. The life-blood, I need hardly say, is constitued by instruments of illustration and research, and the animating spirit must be the men who will devote their lives in it to use those instruments for the exploration of Nature. Through the munificence of one of Bengal's noble sons the Association has hitherto been enjoying the advantrge of a good collection of scientific apparatus with which it is working up to this day. But when it is said that this collection is being worked for upwards of a dozen years, it will be easily understood in what state they must be now, and how needful it must be to replace and supplement them by newer and more modern instruments if the Association must keep pace with the progress of discovery.

This means the expenditure of a good sum of money, and the Association ought to be enabled to command it. It is due to Babu Kali Kissen Tagore who has hitherto helped us so generously and that at a time when without his help we could not have commenced operations at all, that our millionaires who have not yet come forward in aid of the Association should follow his noble example, and that others whose means will not permit them to imitate him in the magnitude of his liberality will not deem it unworthy to come forward each according to his means. Nothing, in my humble opinion, is a greater mistake than to measure the value of a charitable contribution by its amount. And I am afraid it is this mistake which prevents the majority of my countrymen from taking that active part in all movements for the public good which but for it they would take, and it is thus that this fatal mistake deprives such movements in our country of their really public character.

But suppose we succeed, as I believe we shall, in having a well-equipped Laboratory, there will yet be wanting some thing, the most essential thing, to vitalize it, that is, actual workers to work it. How to get them is the most difficult problem in our country. The time has not come when we may have faith in unremunerated workers. The men of leisure are not the men in any part of the world who contribure by their intellectual work towards the intellectual advancement of the race. The Counts du Moncel are solitary examples even in Europe. It is the poor student who must be furnished with leisure, that is with freedom from anxiety for the satisfaction of irresistible animal wants and cravings, in order that his mental energies may be conserved and utilized for the conquest and annexation of nature's domains in the service of man.

But this again means the outlay of a large sum of money, much larger than is necessary for the equipment of the Laboratory. The Report has told you what the state of the funds is for the endowment of a professorship to be called after Lord Ripon. At the time the proposal for such a professorship was made it was hoped that considering the imperative necessity of a professorship and the dear and honored name with which it was intended to be associated, the citizens of Calcutta woutd not allow a long time to intervene between the proposal and the endowment ; and indeed to quote the words Sir Steuart Bayley used wnen presiding at our annual meeting in 1888, "if ever there was a project which deserved the enthusiastic reception of the people of this town it was one projected for their benefit by Loud Ripon, twice urged on their attention in public by him, subscribed to by him, and to be called after his name." In view of the project of the professorship falling through from want of funds, Sir Steuart was quite justified in reproachfully asking, "in this wealthy city is Lord Ripon's name then forgotten ?" and in leaving us to draw the moral. Sir, I must confess I have been the principal delinquent in this matter. I am afraid I have not moved about it with sufficient energy to acquaint my countrymen with the project itself to gain for it their support and aid. And I, therefore, hope with the Committee that my countrymen will not allow it to remain a myth, but will now come forward the more readily to make amends for their past neglect and make it ere long a reality.

The Report has told you of His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's handsome monthly contribution towards the establishment of a permanent professorship, and also how the money, being as yet inadequate for the remuneration of a full-time professor, is proposed to be utilized for the present, till either the Association is in a position to add its own quota to it, or which is a greater probability till the Maharaja may see fit to increase the amount of his contribution. At any rate there seems to be every prospect of this professorship soon passing beyond the nebular stage and settling down into a permanent endowment.

In this way by a gradual but a very slow process the Association may rise to the dignity of a scientific institution, fulfilling in a humble way the functions of diffusing and may be of making small additions to scientific knowledge. But it must be remembered that by the time it attains to this dignity Science will not remain in *statu quo* in Europe and America but will have advanced, and if that advance be, as it is very likely to be, at its present accelerating rate, our poor institution will suffer immeasurably by comparison. To avert this catastrophe it will be in view of our glorious past and the promising present when the progress of enlightenment has become so rapid under the blessings of western education and the fostering care of a beneficent Government,—to avert such a catastrophe must be the earnest endeavour of every patriot. And the only way, which I can think of, by which this may be effected, is to set free and properly direct the two forms of energy that are to be found in the country, partly latent and partly working or rather being dissipated in wrong directions, I mean the energy of intellect and the energy of hoarded wealth. We have ample and satisfactory evidence of the existence of of astonishing amounts of both forms of energy. To liberate and properly direct the former in order to get the maximum of work from it, it is absoluteiy necessary to libeaetr and properly direct the latter; and when this is done, when wealth becomes the helpmeet of intelligence, the arrears due to a variety of causes will be made up, and the time hastened when India shall regain her lost prestige.

"My people are perishing for lack of knowledge," is literally applicable to the people of India. Ignorance of the eternal laws by which the universe is governed has brought death into this country, death physical death intellectual, death moral. And is this ignorance to contiune here when the rest of the world is ablaze with the light of knowledge? The light of knowledge elsewhere, unless we can make it our own and add to it, will not avail us but will only render the darkness of our ignorance the more visible. It is to help in reluming the light of knowledge in the breasts of my countrymen that this Association has been established and that I have nearly sacrificed a whole lifetime. I trust that I have not done so in vain, for I believe every one will admit with Shaik Saadi that—

The children of Adam through knowledge attain perfection,
Not through pomp or splendour, riches or possessions ;
For the sake of knowledge you should consume yourself
like a candle,
For without knowledge God cannot be known.

DR DE JNNGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattawayf Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hessitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

**MEMORY.** LOISETTE'S System. A Law, Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Iny valuable for exa mination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge Universit) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lesso ns open up." "I derived great benefit for your leesons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepres enta tions of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion. "—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory. "—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable." —J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour. "—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887, "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76 ; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta ; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

DOCTOR'S ADVICE.—Affections of the stomach and intestines. Against diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, no remedy is more efficacious than Dr. Belloc's Medicinal Charcoal. This is the experience of the most illustrious doctors Jules, Guerin, Bouchardat, etc, etc., and also of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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The following Resolutions were then unanimously carried :—

I. Proposed by Kumar Rameswar Maliah.

Seconded by H. H. Maharaja of Bettiah.

That the Report of the Committee of Management be adopted and that the accounts be passed.

II. Proposed by the Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J.

Seconded by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.

That as suggested by the Committee of Management, till a permanent Professor can be appointed, the present lecturers on Chemistry be remunerated out of H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's contribution towards the establishment of a permanent professorship, and that they be called Cooch Behar lecturers of Chemistry.

III. Proposed by Nawab Abdool Lateef Bahadur, C. I. E.

Seconded by Babu Jadu Lal Mullick.

That the office-bearers of the Association for the current year be as follows :—

*President* :—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott K. C. S. I., &c. &c., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

*Vice-Psesidents* :—Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjea, C.S.I.

*Honorary Seeretary* ;—Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M.D., C.I.E.

*Honorary Assistant Secretaries* ;—Babu Khetter Mohun Bose, B.A. Babu Nilmani Kumar.

*Honorary Auditor* ;—Babu Ishan Chandra Bose, M.A., B.L.

IV. Proposed by Babu Chandi Lal Sing.

Seconded by Rai Prasanna Kumar Banerjee, Bahadur

That the Committee of Management for the current year be constituted as follows :—

*President* :—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., &c &c., *Ex Officio*.

*Vice-Prcsident* :—Rev. Father E. Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., *Ex Officio*. Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee Bahadur, C.S.I., *Ex Officio*.

*Members* :—H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., H. H. Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E., H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur, Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore K.C.I.E., Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E., &c. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt., Babu Kally Kissen Tagore. Rai Kanai Lal Dey Bahadur, C.I.E., E.C.S. Babu Issur Chunder Mitter. Babu Nilmani Mitter. Nawab Abdul Luteef Bahadur, C.I.E., M. M. Mahesh Chunder Nyayaratana, C.I.E., Babu Jadu Lal Mullick., A. M. Bose, Esq., M.A., Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, D.L., Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder., Dr. Sambhu Chunder Mookerjee., Rai Tara Prasanna Roy Bahadur, F.C.S., F.I.C., Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee., Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, Bahadur, B.L., O. C. Dutt, Esq., Kumar Indra Chunder Sing Bahadur., Kumar Sarat Chunder Singh Bahadur., Babu Chunder Nath Bose, M.A.,B.L., Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Babu Ishan Chunder Bose, M.A., B.L., Kumar Nilkrishna Bahadur., Rai Radhica Prasanna Mookerjee, Bahadur, Babu Radhica Prosad Mookerjee, M.I.C.E., Babu Docowry Ghose, L.M.S., Babu Golap Chandra Sarkar, M.B.,B.L., Pandit Prannath Saraswaty, M.A., B.L., J. Ghosal Esq., Babu Peary Mohun Roy., Maulavi Muhomad Yusoof, Khan Bahadur., Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjee.

*Secretary* :—Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar, *Ex Officio*.

*Assistant Secretaries* :—Babu Khetter Mohan Bose, B.A., *Ex Officia*. Babu Nilmani Kumar, *Ex Officio*.

# Government Notification

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*May 21*, 1891.

GENERAL—Mr T Inglis is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the head-quarters of the 24-Pergunnahs district, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr F F Handley, District and Sessions Judge, Nadiya, is allowed leave for three months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th June 1891, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, of Mr F F Handley, or until further orders.

Mr J Crawfurd, Distrtct and Sessions Judge, Hughli, is allowed leave for three months, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R R Pope, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backerganj, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hughli, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Crawfurd, or until further orders.

Mr J Kelleher, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughli, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 30th April 1891, *vice* Mr H W Gordon, on furlough.

Mr J A Bourdillon, Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th April 1891, *vice* Mr J Scobell Armstrong, on furlough.

Mr F A Slack, Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th April 1891, *vice* Mr J A Bourdillon.

Mr E B Harris, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 29th April 1891, *vice* Mr F A Slack, on special duty.

Mr F H B Skrine, Magistrate and Collector, Rungpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 1st instant. *vice* Mr W H D'Oyly, on privilege leave.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr F H B Skrine.

Mr R Cornish, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, *vice* Mr T J C Grant, on privilege leave.

Mr R T Greer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, *vice* Mr R Cornish.

Mr J Scobell Armstrong, C.S., reported his departure from India on special leave on the 2nd instant.

Babu Annada Prosad Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadiya, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himselfs of it.

Babu Jagat Durlub Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under artical 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopal Bullabh Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Cuttack, and is posted to the head-quarters of that district.

Babu Mohim Chandra Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Mozufferpur.


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3, *Napier Road, Poona.*


Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 20th January 1891, *vice* Mr A Earle, confirmed in that grade, but will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Babu Bungshi Dhur Rai, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters of the district of Murshidabad.

Lieutenant W K Eddis, Officiating Commandant, Calcutta Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the date on which he avail himself of it.

Lieutenant G C Hodgson is appointed to act as Commandant of the Calcutta Light Horse, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant W K Eddis, or until further orders.

Babu Promotha Nath Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jossore, is transferred to Noakhali, and is posted to the head-quarters of that district.

Maulvi Gowar Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to Bhagulpur, and is appointed to have charge of the Banka sub-division of that district.

Babu Shoshi Bhusan Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banka, Bhagulpur, is transferred to the head-quarters of the district of Monghyr.

Mr H Cox, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurseong, Darjeeling, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr from the afternoon of the 8th to the afternoon of the 24th April 1891.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampur, Hugli, is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters of the district of Birbhum.

The leave for six months and fifteen days granted to Mr R M Waller, Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, under the order of the 5th instant, is commuted to privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under articles 264 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April 1891.

Mr D Sunder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Settlement Officer, Jalpaiguri Dooars, is promoted temorarily to the fifth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st April 1891, but will continue to be on deputation.

JUDICIAL—Babu Harry Bullabh Bose, an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at the Sudder station of the district of Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr Abinash Chunder Mitter, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, on leave, is appointed to act as an additional Munsif in the district of Bhagulpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadr station for six months, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

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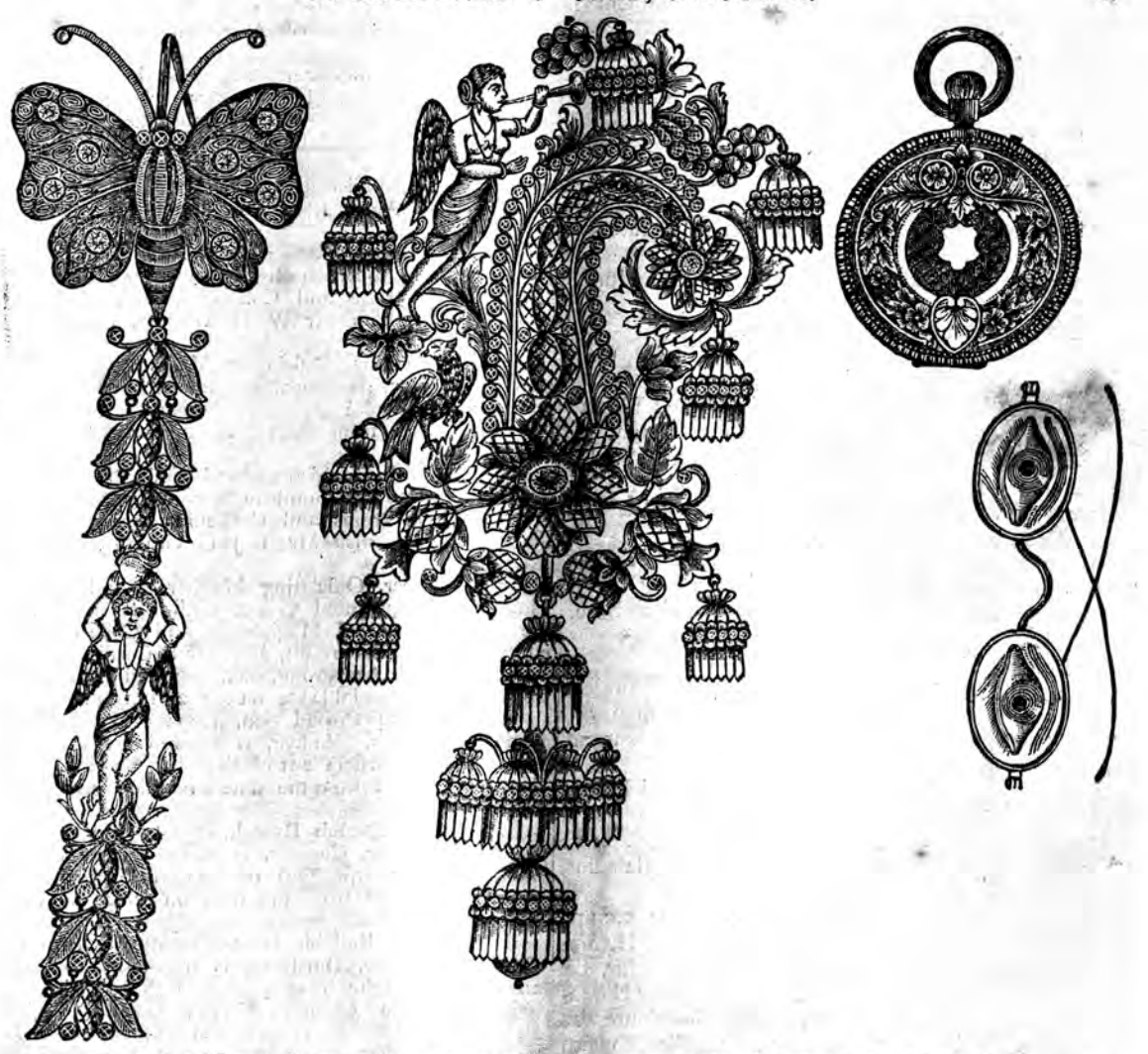

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(1). That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 3,00,000 by the issue of 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each.

(2). That the Articles of the Association of the Company be altered as follows :—

By striking out and cancelling articles 95, 96 and 97 thereof, and

By altering the word "five" between the words "than" and "nor" in article 73 into "six."

By adding the name of Behary Lall Pyne to the list of the first Directors of the Company and that he be appointed as a Director for the fixed period of five years in terms of article 76 of the Articles of Association.

(3). That the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt, as Managing Agent and Secretary to the Company be confirmed.

CALCUTTA : 9*th May* 1891.

By order of the Board,
VOIGT & CO.,
*Managing Agents & Secretaries*


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